FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SCHMIDT'S U.S. VISIT, NUCLEAR ARMS ISSUE VIEWED

Soltan Comment

DW260936 Moscow in German to Germany 1517 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Esteemed listeners, we now continue our program with European events. As you know, Europe has already experienced two world wars. Both of them also started from here. Will Europe become a hotbed of world conflagration, that of a nuclear one, once again and can peace, which is based on mutual deterrence, be stable? These questions are answered by our correspondent Yuriy Soltan above all in the light of Helmut Schmidt's Washington visit:

The chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany has said that Europe cannot be defended with the help of nuclear weapons: it can merely be destroyed. Now one prefers, however, not to recall this sound consideration in Bonn.

As the visit of the West German chancellor to Washington has shown, Bonn agrees with the American demands of turning the Federal Republic of Germany into a launching pad for Euromissiles. And several other NATO countries as well, above all Britain, demonstrate loyalty to the militarist commitments vis-a-vis Washington. Where will this zeal lead to? According to the figures given by competent military people, the NATO countries possess a total of roughly 1,000 nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union possesses roughly the same number of these weapons.

Therefore, the moratorium proposal submitted by the Soviet Union might help stop a further piling up of nuclear weapons in Europe without violating the military parity existing there. But the United States and those European NATO member-states following it rejected this proposal and headed for the stationing of an additional number of roughly 600 American medium-range missiles. The U.S. pledge to enter negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons in Europe sometime before the year's end is so vague and uncertain that--as BRAUNSCHWEIGER ZEITUNG put it--the year 1983 will begin, which is envisaged for the stationing of the American missiles, before an agreement on a reduction of these armaments is achieved.

But this would mean that the military balance is being violated. And this in turn means that the Soviet Union will be compelled to take additional defense measures. Nobody needs call in question that it will find considerable means so as to protect its own vital interests as well as those of its allies. But can peace, which is based on mutual deterrence, be stable? Of course not.

We prefer a peace, Leonid Brezhnev said in Tbilisi recently, in which the armament level will become always lower and in which the dimensions and quality of cooperation will enhance and improve in all fields. The Soviet Union is ready for this. Now it is the West's turn to speak.

Sakharov Comment

DW251633 Moscow in German to Germany 1011 GMT 25 May 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Bonn Wants To Stop the Peace Movement but Not the Missiles Arms Race"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: In a discussion round on politics and strategies which includes politicians of all parties represented in the Bonn Bundestag, SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr said on the eve of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to the United States that the introduction of new nuclear systems must be halted. He added that the European interest must be the prevention of the further nuclearization of war potentials.

If we are not mistaken, this warning by Mr Bahr has not been heeded by the CDU rank and file or the FDP leadership, by the SPD top echelon or the CSU men and official Bonn. On the contrary, Brandt and Genscher, the chairmen of the coalition parties, have adopted the demands by the CDU/CSU leadership for corroboration and implementation of NATO's counter-arming decision. Both politicians have made this demand the centerpiece of the draft resolution by the FDP and SPD coalition parties on which Messrs Brandt and Genscher are working for the forthcoming Bundestag debate on the results of Helmut Schmidt's talks in the United States.

It was an important concern of the federal chancellor to inform Washington about the Bonn objections to the U.S. policy of high interest rates and to advocate a cut in interest rates. He said that the high U.S. interest rate hinders the banks and the federal government in lowering the interest rates in order to activate their economic policy. In other words, he explained that the Federal Republic is affected by this U.S. policy. But prior to the federal chancellor's visit to the United States already government circles in Bonn assessed the prospects of inducing the United States to change its interest policy with skepticism. This skepticism has been confirmed by the exchange of opinions in Washington.

On the other hand, the talks on the NATO counterarmament decision which took a broad scope in Washington were full of harmony. No sooner had the federal chancellor arrived in the United States than he abandoned his intention to advance the demand for holding negotiations with the Soviet Union pledged by Washington at an earlier date. Both interlocutors agreed to adhere to the inconcrete declaration of intent of the Rome NATO Council meeting. They failed to say that negotiations have priority over the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles.

The Washington meeting has confirmed that both capitals, Washington and Bonn, keep to the decision on counterarmament. Thus the results of the recent NATO meetings have been confirmed which, as U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said, give absolute priority to nuclear counterarmament in Europe. The United States continues its preparations for stationing the new Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG as planned. Bonn does not plan to stop the deployment of these weapons. This is the main result of the Washington talks. The leadership of the Bonn coalition parties will give its blessing to this result in the West German Bundestag. At the same time the SPD and FDP leaders have intensified their efforts to defame the peace movement which demands that the FRG bail out of the counterarming decision.

POLISH ENVOY COMMENTS AT ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

LD221806 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 22 May, TASS--A regular plenary meeting was held in Hofburg here by participants in the Vienna talks on mutual troop and arms reductions in central Europe. The meeting was addressed by Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, the leader of the Polish delegation.

As was reported at a press conference held after the meeting, Tadeusz Strulak said that Poland, which is dedicated to the policy of detente and disarmament in Europe, is making great efforts, in close cooperation with other socialist countries, to achieve first practical results at the Vienna talks. In its recent letter to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim the Government of Poland pointed to a pressing need for achieving progress at the talks.

One of the central problems of the negotiations, the Polish delegate said, is that of ensuring an organic connection between two stages of reductions. This connection is ensured by the proposals of the socialist states containing a number of clear-cut and concrete provisions. Firstly it is envisaged in these proposals that at a time when at the first stage the USSR and the USA reduce and limit their troops and armaments, other direct participants in the talks should freeze the numerical strength of their armed forces in central Europe. This is a fair and well-justified demand.

In reaching agreement on the reduction of Soviet troops the socialist states must be confident that the West European countries and Canada will not increase the numerical strength of their armed forces during the period of operation of the first agreement.

Furthermore, the proposals of the socialist countries envisage that already the first agreement should contain certain criteria for troop reductions by direct participants in the talks at the second stage. Finally, under the proposals of the socialist countries, the first agreement should specify a procedure for maintaining equal collective levels in the number of troops of the two alliances after the conclusion of the two stages of reductions.

These proposals by the socialist stages, Tadeusz Strulak said, take into account the ideas and considerations expressed earlier by the Western side. Nevertheless the latter evades a businesslike discussion of these proposals and does not give any constructive answer to them. All this protracts the talks and seriously complicates the preparation of the first agreement. The Polish representatives called upon the West to have a serious and realistic dialogue at the Vienna talks.

DEPLOYMENT OF BINARY WEAPON IN W. EUROPE VIEWED

LD231011 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] On Thursday the U.S. Senate approved 20 million dollars for production of a binary weapon as part of a chemical weapons program. Here is a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev: Since Washington does not consider American soil to be a battlefield, the new weapon has to be deployed elsewhere; that elsewhere is Western Europe. As a matter of fact, America's allies have not even been fully consulted. It appears that the fate of Western Europe has been sealed in the Pentagon's plans. It must become a battlefield. It has already been turned into a testing ground or a kind of laboratory for the newest American weapons systems.

Pursuing the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, the present U.S. administration hopes to confine the binary weapon to Europe or some other distant area. The idea is to spare America the agony of mass destruction, or at least to give her some breathing time should such a conflict erupt. Every new American weapon system exported to Western Europe and intended to give the U.S. an edge over our country is a step in the direction of a conflict. Every new military doctrine glorifying or justifying war with the Soviet Union adds more fuel to the arms race and undermines the hopes for serious arms control negotiations. This being the case, how does Washington hope to jump off the train that is heading for the point of no return? The bitter irony of this obsession to gain an overkill capability is that United States policymakers often engage in heated arguments over whether this or that weapon is humane or not. Thus, the neutron bomb was proclaimed one of the most humane achievements of modern military technology. The binary weapon is currently being judged on the basis of humaneness as well. Some officials even praise it because it is nonlethal until used. Others claim that it is not good for a civilized nation to produce a weapon that will condemn millions of people to death and suffering from gas.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION COMMUNIQUE

LD221323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 4

[Text] Communique of the 99th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

The 99th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 12-14 May 1981.

Taking part in the session, representing the countries on the Executive Committee, were the following deputy heads of government: A. Lukanov--Bulgaria; J. Marjai--Hungary; Huynh Tan Phat--the SRV; H. Weiss--the GDR; F. Bravo--the Republic of Cuba; M. Peluee--the Mongolian People's Republic; M. Jagielski--Poland; N. Constantin--Romania; N. V. Talyzin--the USSR, and R. Rohlicek--the CSSR.

Under an agreement between CEMA and the Government of the SFRY S. Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and SFRY permanent CEMA representative, took part in the Executive Committee's work. CEMA Secretary N. V. Faddeyev took part in the session. The session was chaired by A. Lukanov, Bulgaria's representative on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee discussed and approved for submission for examination by the 35th sitting of the CEMA Session reports on: Progress to date in implementing the comprehensive program and the tasks involved in further deepening and improving cooperation among the CEMA member countries through the eighties; CEMA's activities in the period between the session's 34th and 35th sittings; the results of coordinating the CEMA member countries' national economy plans for 1981-85 and the agreed draft plan of multilateral integration measures by these countries during the current 5-year plan period, and on further improving scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of expediting the development and introduction into production of progressive technology, equipment and new materials.

Pursuant to the decisions of 24th sitting of the CEMA session the Executive Committee examined progress to date in implementing measures to develop and organize specialized and shared production of promising new devices for the control of production processes, goods with a standardized electronic element base, special new materials and production equipment for the electronics industry, sets of sophisticated equipment for the opencut extraction of minerals and the construction of main pipelines, and machinery and equipment to ensure the rational use and economic consumption of fuel and energy.

In view of the importance of these questions for intensifying the CEMA member countries' economies stress was put on the need to expedite the preparation of appropriate agreements, particularly in the sphere of creating a standardized electronic base and the joint development and production of microelectronic goods for computer equipment.

The Executive Committee approved special measures, including measures in the scientific and technical sphere, to expedite the development and increase the efficiency of the SRV national economy. The CEMA countries will give the SRV economic, scientific and technical assistance in spheres of such vital importance to the SRV national economy as agriculture, geology, transportation, power engineering and medicine, in equipping institutes and research centers and in training and raising the qualifications of scientific and technical cadres. A number of other questions relating to economic, scientific and technical cooperation were examined.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

MATVEYEV ON COLLECTION OF WARSAW PACT DOCUMENTS

LD221415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article: "Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] Some 26 years ago, on 14 May 1955, the European socialist countries signed a treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in Warsaw.

A reliable foundation was laid for joint efforts in defense of socialist gains against any encroachment and in the defense and consolidation of peace on the continent. The fraternal alliance's 25th anniversary was celebrated at a conference of the Warsaw Pact members' Political Consultative Committee in the Polish capital in May last year.

Many events in recent months confirm with new force the significance of the socialist states united efforts both in moving along the hitherto unknown path of building a new life--without exploitation or exploiters--and in the defense of peace and security under the most complex external conditions caused by imperialism's intrigues.

The organic interconnection between the socialist countries' internal creative efforts and their daily struggle to improve the world situation can be clearly traced from the beginning of the Warsaw Pact Organization's existence. The documents and materials published by the USSR Foreign Ministry (note--USSR Foreign Ministry. The Warsaw Pact Organization, Documents and Materials 1955.1980 [Organizatsiya Varshavskogo Dogovora. Dokumenty i Materialy 1955-1980]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House. Editorial Board: V. F. Maltsev (Executive Editor), A. P. Bondarenko, G. S. Goldvenkov, V. F. Grubyakov, M. M. Deyev, P. P. Sevostyanov and S. L. Tikhvinskiy) on the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary are concrete evidence of this.

The collection is an eloquent chronicle of the fraternal socialist countries' dogged, consistent struggle for good neighborliness, equitable international cooperation, tranquility and stability in Europe. At the most difficult moments for the cause of peace, the socialist states did not lose confidence in the possibility of overcoming dangerous crisis situation, or whatever character they may have been--whether they threatened individual community countries, or all of them, or universl peace. Proceeding from a specific situation, the Warsaw Pact countries formulate a joint course of action and strive to implement it in practice.

The successful struggle against the Western militarist circles' plan to create so-called multilateral NATO nuclear forces in the mid-sixties. The promotion of the idea of convening an all-European conference and its actual implementation despite the opposition of those opposed to reducing tension. The development of the process of political detente on the continent in the seventies and the posing now, as a key task, of the question of extending this process to the military sphere.

All these and other constructive undertakings and initiatives by the fraternal socialist countries have been a powerful generator of beneficial processes in the European political climate. They are backed by the united will of states and peoples whose weighty influence in the world the most diehard bourgeois figures cannot fail to take into account.

To rock the foundation of this concerted and effective cooperation is the obsession of those who pin their future plans on continuing to fill Western Europe with mass destruction weapons, of those who would like to make their NATO allies a strike weapon against the socialist world.

The present collection's materials show to what perfidious and refined methods the NATO chiefs resort for these purposes, trying to find any chinks or loopholes in the socialist countries. And of course they raise a loud clamor when they see that the Warsaw Pact countries are fully determined to repulse such encroachments and are jealously safeguarding what has been gained at the cost of such efforts and stubborn struggle. All kinds of insinuations and fabrication about the state of affairs in socialist community countries are being disseminated. Actual reality utterly destroys the forgeries of imperialist propaganda and repeatedly demonstrates socialism's indomitable life force and the socialist community states' ability to emerge honorably from any complex situation, by relying on their own efforts and on fraternal external assistance.

"Our designs are pure and noble. Our might is great. But we will never use it to harm the peoples. It serves and will continue to serve the cause of peace," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared in Kiev on 9 May. The socialist countries look ahead confidently. Time is on their side because they are in step with our epoch.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD241940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 24 May 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer; Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, international journalist; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello comrades! The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the celebrations in Tbilisi was one of the most important events last week.

Brezhnev Tbilisi Speech

The foreign media are widely quoting from, giving coverage to and commenting on the speech by the Soviet leader. In today's world at a time when Western propaganda and many of the West's public figures are whipping up a fear and psychosis about war, the speeches by Comrade Brezhnev which are consistent and constructive in their peaceful nature and which express the position of our party and state give people confidence that peace can be protected.

[Shishkin] Yes. The speech by Comrade Brezhnev at the solemn meeting in Tbilisi has been received as a call for peace, good sense, and an extension of international cooperation. It resounded with special topicality because in the Near East a major conflict is continuing to develop and grow more acute, a conflict which threatens to escalate into a fifth Near East war. The situation here has become so heated that one false move and the conflagration of war may embrace this entire region. No one knows how far the sparks of the conflagration will fly.

Leading international observers, prominent political and public figures evaluate what was said by Leonid Ilich in favor of peace, talks, and commonsense as an authoritative answer to the most vitally important problems of the present situation in the world. They see in his words convincing evidence that the Soviet Union, as before, acts in the international arena as a leading force in the struggle to reduce tension and to settle situations at the world's flash points. The peace program for the 1980's which was elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress clears the way for serious political dialogue, and for talks on the fundamental problems of war and peace.

Commenting widely on the speech by Leonid Ilich, international observers stress that the views expressed by him concerning the stabilization of the situation in the Middle East, the situation in the Persian Gulf and around Afghanistan serve to improve international relations.

On this point, the U.S. news agency UPI said that the Soviet leader again stated his readiness to withdraw troops from Afghanistan as soon as a political settlement is reached. An agreement on a political settlement, notes the agency's report, would make it possible to establish, by agreement with the Afghan side, the dates and procedure for withdrawing Soviet troops.

The French news agency AFP draws attention to the fact that the Soviet leader mentioned several possibilities, either to reach an agreement on guaranteeing peace and security in the Persian Gulf and, as a separate issue, settle the situation around Afghanistan, or to discuss the international aspects of both these questions together.

In any case it is now up to the West.

[Sobolev] In relation to Afghanistan our position is clear, Comrade Brezhnev stressed. We favor its complete independence and we respect its status as a nonaligned settlement which would end the undeclared war against Afghanistan and which would give it reliable guarantees of noninterierence. The nonresumption of intervention against Afghanistan must be reliable and guaranteed. The withdrawal of troops could be effected as the agreements reached are being implemented.

Matters are being held up primarily by the stubborn refusal of the Pakistani leaders to reach an agreement with Afghanistan and to halt interference in its affairs.

In his speech, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew special attention to the situation in the Near East. Surely it is not possible to turn a blind eye to the position devoid of rights and to the sufferings of millions of Palestinians, he said. Surely it is not possible to be indifferent to the fate of Lebanon which is literally swimming in blood, and tormented by the Israeli military.

Near East Situation

[Kondrashov] Last week, as in the past, attention was directed toward the threat of large-scale armed conflict between Israel and Syria. I would remind you that the new crisis has arisen over Lebanon and journalists are calling it a missile crisis.

In the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley, Syria has deployed anti-aircraft missiles to defend from Israeli aircraft its troops units which are in Lebanon on a mandate from the Arab League as part of the joint Arab peace-keeping forces. But Israel has gotten used to flying freely over Lebanese airspace and considered the anti-aircraft missiles a threat to its aircraft. They issued an ultimatum demanding that the missiles be removed and threatened that if this were not done, they would destroy them and in general, teach Syria a lesson and punish it.

Begin has his own notions of endurance. He believes that Lebanon must endure Israeli aircraft in its skies and that Syria must endure it when the Israelis down its helicopters. But when Damascus deployed anti-aircraft missiles in the valley Begin said that his endurance had run out. Thus the missile crisis arose.

For whom is a major war in the Near East necessary? It has turned out that at the present moment it is perhaps necessary for no one. Not even for the quarrelsome Begin. It might destroy his domestic political plans prior to the parliamentary elections which are up coming soon in Israel. Washington too fears a major conflict because it would promote the cohesion of the Arabs who have been divided by the Camp David process, and at the same time it would cause difficulties for certain self-interested strategic calculations by the Americans.

The well-known U.S. observer Hersh described the position of the Reagan administration as well as the difficulties which are emerging for it. Hersh writes, if he, Reagan, gives way and permits Israel to strike the Syrian positions then he will bring down upon himself the displeasure of the entire Arab world and then it will be more difficult for him to help achieve agreement on the deployment of U.S. troops and weaponry in the Arab Peninsula and the Persian Gulf. But if he, that is Reagan, stands firm and does not permit this he might be threatened with reprisals within the United States itself from the pro-Israeli lobby. Therefore, an American with the Arab last name of Habib, Lebanese by birth and a former prominent State Department official, has been called back from retirement and sent as the special emissary of President Reagan, has appeared on the Near East scene. For about 2 weeks, Habib has been indefatiguably shuttling between Jerusalem and Damascus and has also visited the Saudi capital Riyadh. As the Western press reports, Habib is trying to persuade the conflicting sides to accept a whole complex of proposals, including the limitation or halting of Israel's flights over Lebanese territory the gradual withdraw of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles, and so forth.

This secret plan is reported to have allegedly been adopted already, although both Damascus and Tel Aviv deny that they have moved away from their former positions.

Let us see how events develop.

[Shishkin] Well I think that great importance should be attached to Comrade Brezhnev's remarks on this issue in his speech in Tbilisi--that a good chance of working collectively with the aim of stabilizing the situation in this region is created by the Soviet proposal to call an international conference on this question, a proposal which has received a wide positive response in Arab countries and in many other states. A collective search holds more promise in the context of achieving a true and lasting settlement in this explosive region.

[Kondrashov] These new sparks of a possible military conflagration once again dramatize the necessity of a peaceful and comprehensive settlement in the Near East, and primarily, of a solution of the Palestinian problem. After all, in the final analysis, how did it start? The Palestinians who were driven out by the Israelis settled in Lebanon without losing hope of returning to their lands. The Israelis pursue them even on Lebanese territory and the whole chain of events, including the civil war in Lebanon and the current dangerous complications, derives from this.

European Events, Schmidt Visit

[Sobolev] Turning to European problems, in his speech in Tbilisi, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that these problems can and must also be resolved through talks.

[Shishkin] This is why the statements by the head of the CPSU and of the Soviet State have evoked an especially strong response. For it is here that world wars have started on two occasions, it is here that a special need has now arisen to moderate the acuteness of the military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Meanwhile, the situation here is clearly taking a turn for the worse, and primarily because of the NATO decision to site new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe. Even U.S. observer (Bretcher) had to admit that references to a lack of balance in medium-range missiles sited in Europe do not sound all that convincing. It should be clear to everyone that when making calculations it is necessary to take into account not only land-based weapons, but all weapons of this type. (Bretcher) recalls that these include British and U.S. submarine missile launchers under the jurisdiction of the commander in chief of the joint NATO Armed Forces in Europe, the British V bcan bombers and U.S. F-111 bombers stationed in Britain, and also U.S. military aircraft in the Mediterranean. It is also clear that one cannot omit from the reckoning the French nuclear forces, which are not part of the NATO system but are, nevertheless, a factor in the correlation of forces between East and West.

Comrade Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union will not overlook the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles on European soil, and that it will find impressive means to defend its vital interests, has been received most seriously in Europe. The U.S. agency, ASSOCIATED PRESS, has evaluated these words as a serious Soviet warning to the Western countries.

[Sobolev] However, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that this is not of our choice. We find nothing attractive in a world based on mutual intimidation. We prefer a world where the level of arms becomes lower and lower while the scale and quality of cooperation in all fields grows and improves. The Soviet Union wants agreements geared toward moderating the acuteness of the military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

These aims are served in particular by the proposal for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The question of a conference is now being examined at the meeting of representatives of 35 states in Madrid. The USSR's declaration of its readiness to extend confidence-building measures to the whole of the European part of our country has been a big step toward clearing the obstacles preventing the convocation of such a conference. This, of course, Comrade Brezhnev noted, is conditional on a corresponding step on the part of the Western states. But they, for some reason, are pretending to have forgotten about this; if the Western states are not yet prepared to say what their step in response will be to extend the zone of confidence-building measures, then they could give their response not in Madrid, but at the conference itself.

The movement against the siting of new U.S. missiles and for the soonest possible beginning to talks with the Soviet Union is now growing in the countries of Western Europe, Leonid Ilich said. Many political leaders there understand tne need to maintain detente, and the numbers of those who recognize that the policy of rejecting talks and placing hopes on military force as a policy of rejection of commonsense are becoming greater and greater.

[Shishkin] The rebuff to the Pentagon strategists' aggressive statements really is becoming stronger in West Europe. A well-known British historian, one of the active participants in this movement, Prof Edward Thompson, stated: We think U.S. strategists are working out a scenario for waging a nuclear war restricted to West Europe, and we do not like this; after all, we live here.

[Kondrashov] The visit by FRG Chancellor Schmidt to Washington has also drawn attention to the problem which Gennadiy Arkadiyevich has touched on. West Germany is the United States' chief partner and ally in West Europe. It is stronger in economic terms than France, Britain or Italy. In a geographical and strategic sense, it lies on the line dividing West and East. Let us look at the burning issue of European politics, the plans to site about 600 U.S. medium-range missiles. West Germany has agreed to accept more than a third of all the new U.S. missiles on its territory: all the Pershing II missiles --of which it is planned to station 108--and 96 cruise missiles. The greatest passions accompanying Schmidt's latest visit to Washington have flared up over this fresh missilization, let us call it, of West Germany. In general, visits to Washington are as inevitable for Western leaders as pilgrimages to Mecca are for righteous Muslims. But they do not fly there just to bow down, but to adapt and adjust to the new U.S. leadership, and sometimes to argue with it. The Reagan administration's hard line has greatly disturbed the West Europeans--and the West Germans, probably, most of all. For it is their land, should anything happen, which would be the most probable field of confrontation. Assertions have been made all the time by Bonn to Washington: Yes, we are prepared to accept the missiles. We will not go back on the agreement, but don't you forget that the December 1979 NATO decision was a dual decision--not only the missiles, but also U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The hardline U.S. approach, especially under Reagan, of the kind: First we'll bring our armaments up to strength, even to excessive strength [dovooruzhimsya i sverkhvooruzhimsya], and then we'll have talks with the Russians, is undermining Chancellor Schmidt politically, primarily in his own party--the Social Democratic Party [SPD]--where it is unacceptable to a growing number of its members. At the beginning of March FRG Foreign Minister Genscher visited Washington. As our listeners know, he heads the other, minor, party in the Bonn ruling coalition--the Free Democratic Party. There was a lot of talk of unanimity of views, but as far as U.S. promises to resume talks with Moscow are concerned, Genscher returned empty-handed. Then, at the beginning of May at the NATO session in Rome, the West Europeans managed to extract a promise from Secretary of State Haig to begin U.S.-Soviet talks by the end of the year. But, even this looks far less definite than the quite specific timetable for siting U.S. missiles beginning in 1983. As a result, the protest movement against the stationing of the missiles has grown enormously in recent weeks. And this must be stressed as the main point. Opposition within the SPD to the missiles and to Bonn's policy appeared so strong that Schmidt, prior to his trip to Washington, put the issue in dramatic fashion, resorting to an extreme threat: either his party approves his policy regarding the dual NATO decision, or he resigns. This threat is addressed to a certain degree to the Americans as well. Show some flexibility, the West German chancellor says to them, as it were, or you lose your most reliable ally on the issue of further missiles in West Europe. Here is what the West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG said: The fateful question which Schmidt will have to put to the U.S. President can be reduced to a simple formula: Is the United States of America ready, under Reagan's leadership, for honest and serious talks with the Soviet Union on issues of ending the arms race? If Regan says loud and clearly: no, we are not prepared to do this, then Schmidt, as head of the social-liberal coalition, should resign immediately.

[Sobolev] But this, of course, did not happen, as even the paper predicted. New phrases about unanimity of views were made up, and some new promises--fairly vague--were given. Will they satisfy the West Germans, the protest movement? That is doubtful, for all the plans for delivering fresh consignments of nuclear death to West Europe have remained in force, and at the same time, the threat that the weapons being stockpiled will some day be put into action is growing and growing.

The Western press also draws attention to the very sharp nature of Chancellor Schmidt's talks with representatives of the new U.S. administration on economic and financial-currency issues. U.S. financial policy is causing great difficulties for Western Europe, the WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE paper writes. It is hampering the revival of the economy in Europe and the solution of employment problems. The Americans will have to listen to Chancellor Schmidt's reproach that they often forget interests of their European partners.

[Kondrashov] It is appropriate here to recall here that the cracks and fissures in relations between the United States and its allies cannot be mended by any amiably worded communiques. I would like to present a striking example of this; following the May NATO Council session, President Reagan congratulated the returning Secretary of State Haig on what he called his triumphant success. But 2 weeks after such a triumph, Chancellor Schmidt threatens his party with resignation if it does not agree to the NATO decisions some triumph! Another example, from a different region, but in the same vein: following the recent visit to Washington, Japanese Premier Suzuki returns home with a communique in which Japanese-U.S. relations, in the military sphere in particular, are raised to the level of an alliance. And there is a scandal, very strong protests against this formulation of an alliance, and against this level; Ito, the foreign minister, had to resign. And that is the result of a visit which was also declared a success, of course. And right away, a new scandal broke out in Japan's political life when Edwin Reischauer, who was U.S. ambassador to Tokyo during Kennedy's time, made public an old secret, that U.S. naval vessels have for 20 years been visiting Japanese ports with nuclear arms on board but that the Japanese have been kept in the dark. The Japanese have had assurances to the contrary.

Anti-American feeling is running so high in Japan now that reports say that Haig has cancelled a visit to Tokyo, scheduled for June. What is the underlying cause behind these various cases? It is, evidently, that on an official, government level the Americans find it much easier to reach an agreement with their partners and allies than on a public, national level.

[Sobolev] In discussing European affairs, I think we should also note that a tense situation continues in Ulster. In the Long Kesh concentration camp--shamefacedly renamed the Maze prison--four prisoners, fighters for civil rights, have already died: that is, all those who started the hunger strike. In their place the duel goes on. It is an unequal duel, it must be said: on the one hand, the emaciated concentration camp prisoners, and, on the other hand, the well-fed and selfsatisfied gentlemen in London for whom it is of course easier to display persistence and stubbornness.

And yet in terms of moral strength, the victory belongs to the long Kesh inmates. They have no other method of struggle except to starve themselves slowly to death. The British authorities have condemned the young Irishmen to a difficult death. But it is not only the prisoners who are dying; demonstrators protesting against the British occupation are dying, including children hit by plastic bullets fired by British soldiers, and the soldiers themselves are dying. An end to this is not yet in sight. The imprisoned fighters for the rights of the Irish population of Ulster are demanding the status of political prisoners, which, incidentally, they enjoyed some years ago. Of course, what is at stake is not just a certain easing of prison conditions, although that too is important since it involves the human dignity of the inmates, but the main thing is that the British Government does not wish to recognize that the Ulster problem is a political problem and thus requires a political solution. London intends on solving it by military methods: it is dispatching fresh military contingents to Ulster and increasing the repressions, something which leads merely to a new twist in the spirit of violence in Northern Ireland.

[Shishkin] To continue the discussion on European affairs, it also seems to me worthwhile to turn our attention to France. A period of change has now started in that country. On 21 May, at a formal ceremony in the Elysee Palace, Francois Mitterrand, the leader of the French Socialist Party, officially assumed the office of president of the country. On the same day, he appointed as Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, a prominent personality in the Socialist Party, and mayor of Lille. The next day the composition of the new government was announced and a decree was issued dissolving the National Assembly and calling an early parliamentary election. All this indicates that very considerable changes are imminent in France's internal political life.

They have been brought about by a significant complication of the socioeconomic situation in the country. It is characterized by an unprecedented level of unemployment--1.7 million out of work; price rises running at 15 percent a year; and a general drop in the standard of living of the working people. Together with the intensification of socioeconomic contradictions, there is a growth and expansion in France of the peace movement, the movement for the channelling of funds going for the arms race into peaceful branches of the economy.

During the campaign for the presidential chair, Mitterrand proposed a program for nationalizing the banks and 11 of the largest industrial groups. During the ceremony of installation as president, he declared once again that he would work for a France of justice and solidarity, which intends to live in peace with all the world. He called on all Frenchmen to rally together to implement these great future aims. However, far from everyone in France is prepared to support the changes which progressive French people expect from the new government. REUTER reports that even at the ceremony in the Elysee Palace, a group of rightwing deputies and senators refused to join the applause which greeted the assumption of office of the new president. This is also shown by the regrouping of the bourgeois parties which has been carried out by rightwing forces. At the forthcoming National Assembly elections they intend to form a united front and to take on the forces of the left. The Socialist Party's Executive Bureau has decided to hold talks with representatives of other leftwing parties, including the Communist Party. For his part, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, declared: Our aim is to confirm the defeat of the forces of the right, and to guarantee changes by means of forming a firm, clear-cut and stable parliamentary majority in the alliance of the left and a government of the alliance. As far as the Soviet people are concerned, as was stressed in Comrade Brezhnev's message to Mitterrand, we hope that the Soviet Union and France will continue to foster mutual understanding between East and West in the interests of curbing the arms race and disarmament, the elimination of hotbeds of military conflicts and the strengthening of security in Europe and throughout the world.

Joint Space Flight

[Sobolev] Among the most important events of the past week there was also unquestionable the completion of the orbital flight of the Soviet-Romanian crew. For 7 days, it performed a scientific program which took into account the specific interests of Romanian scientists. As is well known, the program included research into medicine, biology, the nature of space radiation, the peculiarities of growing monocrystals, and much else. The results of the studies are of great practical significance, for instance for the utilization of natural resources, the improvement of the way cosmonauts feel in the initial period of flight, the perfecting of such important sources of energy as solar batteries, and so on. At the same time, the program took into account the need for research in the sphere of the fundamental sciences, in particular with regard to the forms of the existence of matter. The joint work of the Soviet and Romanian cosmonauts in orbit is a continuation of the broad cooperation of our countries' scientists, which is not only of political, but also of great political, significance. After the Popov and Prunariu flight, the number of states whose citizens have been into inner space has now risen to 11. Ten of them are socialist countries. Their joint space research under the Intercosmos program are--it seems to me--a vivid reflection of the socialist nature of interstate relations, genuinely just, equitable and fraternal. I should also like to note the participation of Mongolia in the Intercosmos program, which not only graphically shows the splendid possibilities of Mongolian science, but also the achievements of the socialist system in that country. The 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party opens in Ulaanbataar on Tuesday.

[Shishkin] This congress is convening 3 months after the 26th Congress of our own party, which was a major event not just for the Soviet people, but also for the communists and all working people of Mongolia. All the preparations for the congress have been conducted not without reason in the Mongolian People's Republic to the slogan: Two Congresses--identical tasks. This approach reflects a recognition of the vast role played by the CPSU in the present-day communist and workers' movement, as well as a high estimation of the assistance which our country renders the fraternal Mongolian people in the construction of a new life.

Drawing on this assistance and support, previously backward and colonial Mongolia has under the leadership of the Mongolian people's revolutionary party executed a historical leap from feudalism to socialism. This has confirmed in practice Lenin's brilliant foresight about the possibility of underdeveloped countries changing over to a socialist system while by-passing capitalism.

[Sobolev] The congress is taking place at a time when the Mongolian people marks the 60th anniversary of the revolution. In these 60 years it has traversed an enormous path. At the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, 830 delegates representing 76,000 Mongolian communists, will discuss, among other documents, "The Basic Guidelines for the Development of the Country's National Economy for the Period 1981-85." They provide, among other things, for a growth of 10-12 percent in the real incomes of the population. This is roughly the same figure as in the previous 5-year plan. In other words, the standard of living of Mongolian working people is growing at a rapid and stable pace.

Our program has come to an end. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD222330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 21 May 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalists; conducted by Valeriy Kosovan, Moscow Radio foreign political commentator]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Let us start with a letter from (Igor Trofimovich Zaytsev) from Novokuznetsk. (Igor Trofimovich) writes: Of late I have been hearing and reading a lot about the threatening speeches and statements by American statesmen and politicians. These threats, (Igor Trofimovich) writes, are addressed to our country. All kinds of things are being imputed against the Soviet Union; there are accusations of aggressiveness, expansionism, participation in international terrorism and so forth. What is this, writes (Igor Trofimovich) just rhetoric, or perhaps something more, an attempt to formulate a policy toward our state? This question is answered by Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, an international affairs journalist and a regular participant on our program. Oleg Nikolayevich, please.

[Anichkin] Indeed, the leaders of the American administration frequently, very frequently, make speeches. For example, Secretary of State Haig has spoken to various audiences about every 2 or 3 days. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, does not wish to lag behind him in any way. And President Reagan, himself, after his enforced pause, has begun delivering speeches again.

U. S. Policy

Of course, there is much rhetoric in these speeches. But from them one can see the new administration's policy. Remember how not long ago there was much talk that the administration was displaying inconsistency and that in its words and deeds there were many contradictory signs and vagueness. This is still being said, even though the White House and the State Department, apparently, would like such talk to end. They think the time of uncertainty and vagueness is over.

It has been left behind. Listen, for example, to what Secretary of State Haig said a few days ago at Syracuse University. He said: I think this period, the period of self-analysis, has come to an end. Today, we feel confident. This speech, I would say, shows evidence not of newly acquired confidence but of self-confidence in the American style. The secretary of state says that the United States needs a world which is cordial and receptive to American society and its ideals. In short, as you can see, it is a matter of Washington's wanting other countries to love and respect the United States. On the other hand, all this shows that the United States has lost both respect and prestige among its allies and the other countries of the world.

Haig does not conceal the fact that U.S. aims could be achieved if its leading positions in the world were restored. In essence he is formulating one of the chief aims of U.S. policy with regard to the USSR. He says: Our policy of curbing the USSR, of reviving our alliance, of a new approach to the countries of the Third World, of striving to improve the health of the American economy and of strengthening its military potential shows our resolve to restore our leading positions on the whole arena.

It is not coincidence that I have dwelt on Haig's speeches at Syracuse University and in Michigan, but for the good reason that the secretary of state stressed, among other aspects, two aims which the United States will pursue, apparently very energetically. These are to secure for itself the leading position in the world and also to gain the opportunity of conducting a policy of curbing the Soviet Union.

[Kosovan] That is, Oleg Nikolayevich, we are faced with an attempt by the present U.S. leadership to impose on the world its own code of conduct to replace the foundations which were envisaged by the principles of peaceful coexistence. What does the United States intend to undertake in order to achieve its aims--that is, curbing the Soviet Union and acquiring for itself the dominant role in world affairs? This is asked in particular by our regular listener (Yakov Tikhonoich Makarov) from the village of Krivozerye.

[Anichkin] Hard language--a hard approach to actions is not yet a policy. If one is to be precise it is an attitude toward us, or rather the nature of its attitude to us. One of the main aims of its policy, as I understand the ongoing process, is to depart from relations between the two countries based on parity and approximate equality in strategic armaments and to obtain for itself a position of military-strategic superiority.

Such aspirations are already finding expression in the administration's actions. It renounced the SALT II treaty which is a document, as was admitted, which mathematically regulated the balance of forces of the two countries and scrupulously took account of the interests of their security. The administration is now accelerating the creation of new weapons systems, both strategic and conventional, development and production of a new strategic bomber, MX intercontinental missiles, the Trident system and a whole range of other types and systems of weapons is being accelerated. Apart from that, creation is being completed of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force which in essence is a rapidly mobile expeditionary formation for moving troops not only to the region of the Persian Gulf but to any remote region of the world. Plans are being drawn up for setting up regional strongholds and military-political groupings in various regions of the world.

Furthermore, the United States wants to achieve superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. If the United States deploys its new missiles in West Europe, then, taking into account its forward-based weapons, it will obtain a superiority of 1 and 1/2 times over the Soviet Union. The new U.S. missiles have strategic characteristics. They can reach the territory of the USSR, whereas analogous Soviet missiles cannot reach the United States. Thus the United States is trying to get round the limits set by the SALT II treaty which, by the way, Washington does not intend ratifying as we have already said. The result is that the United States has intercontinental missiles and Eurostrategic weapons.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I think Mitterrand, the French president-elect, pointed out this aspect.

[Anichkin] Francois Mitterrand touched upon this question in an interview with the Italian magazine EPOCA. He said: (?Fortunately) we do not need the Perishing missiles, because they are connected with violating the balance of power in Europe which reflects the violation of the balance of power throughout the world. The SS-20 missiles--these are Soviet missiles--cannot cross the Atlantic. However, U.S. Pershing II missiles are aimed at vitally important centers of the Soviet Union and need less time to strike these centers than do Soviet missiles aimed against the United States. This difference in time, alone, is capable of violating the balance of power between the great powers.

As you can see, it has been stated extremely clearly and is understandable. But how many speeches and statements have been made on both sides of the Atlantic aimed at proving that American missiles must be deployed on the European Continent to restore the balance of power. However much the supporters of additional arms for West Europe might try--with the aid of the myth of the Soviet military threat--to show that they are right, it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to do so.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Mitterrand's Election

We have already mentioned Mitterrand, the new president of France, and we are now turning to many letters from our listeners who are asking about the change-over of Presidential power in that country. Letters have been received from Comrade Vasiliy [name indistinct], from Yuriy Serge[illegible] from Ivan Grigoriyevich Bogolyan and others. We have shown your letters, respected comrades, to Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, a TASS political observer and a regular participant in the International Situation. Questions and Answers program. Anatoliy Andreyevich, please.

[Krasikov] It was today, 21 May, that the changing of the guard, as they say there, took place in France. The former head of state, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, officially handed over the government to Socialist Francois Mitterrand, elected president in 10 May elections. The new head of the French state will have to decide a number of questions and first of all the questions connected with the change in the party affiliation of the president.

[Kosovan] What sort of questions are these, Anatoliy Andreyevich?

[Krasikov] The chief one is the inevitable conflict between president and parliament. In France, as we know, the head of state has extremely widespread rights and powers.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, our listener Mariya Trofevna Volkova from Khabarovak asks about the prospects for the creation in France of a government with the participation of communists.

[Krasikov] I will answer that question very simply. Let us wait and see. We have already mentioned that a public opinion poll was held in France a few days ago. Seventy percent of those questioned stated that in the event of a victory by a left-wing coalition at the elections, the French government would include communist ministers. However, whether these prospects will become reality depends on many factors.

I can quote yesterday's radio interview with Juquin, member of the French Communist Party Politburo. He said: We are not asking the socialists to change and we, ourselves, do not intend to change by becoming something other than communists.

This being said, in all questions raised the problem is whether we communists as far as we are concerned, and the socialists, as far as they are concerned, can keep our own opinions and judgements and yet govern together. To this, Juquin added, I say yes.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, perhaps you would say a few words about the personality of the new French president. This question can also be seen in the letters of our listeners who are interested in the course of events in that country.

[Krasikov] Yes, I can do that. Francois Mitterrand was born in October 1916 into the family of a small provincial businessman. Even as a boy he had outstanding abilities; for example he won a public speaking competition in Bordeaux. Mitterrand received his higher education in Paris. He studied law at the Sorbonne and at its school of political science. In the war years he was a soldier; was captured, escaped, and joined the resistance. At that time he became acquainted with General de Gaulle. However, he did not agree with his views and drew closer to individual groups of socialists.

By the way, as his biography shows, it was during the war that Mitterrand became an atheist, as it says, not very passionately, but quite firmly.

After the war, in 1946, he was elected a deputy for the first time and since then he has devoted himself to political life. Mitterrand was one of the founders of the small party, the Democratic and Socialist Resistance Alliance. He held various ministerial posts a number of times and after the establishment of the Fifth Republic, went into operation. On two occasions, in 1965 and 1974, Mitterrand was a candidate of the left at the presidential elections. However, he was victorious, as we know, only on the third attempt, this year.

He entered the Socialist Party as an already mature and experienced politician in 1971 and was immediately elected its first secretary. He took part in drawing up a joint governmental program together with the communists and signed this program on behalf of his party. However, he later moved away from the communists, often speaking against the Communist Party.

And now, as we can see, prospects can again be seen for a drawing together of the country's two leftwing parties and much will depend on the position occupied by Francois Mitterrand personally.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, here is the last question. It is asked by many of our listeners, in particular Kucherov from Riga, Serebrov from Leningrad and other comrades. How will all of these changes in France reflect on Soviet-French relations?

[Krasikov] As has already been noted in our newspapers, questions of foreign policy occupied a rather modest place during the election campaign for the new French president. The first priorities at the time were purely internal questions such as how to fight unemployment which affects almost 2 million French workers, how to stop the increase in inflation, how to overcome the present economic crisis in general. Mitterrand put forward his program and it envisages, in particular, as we know, the nationalization of a number of large companies. Giscard d'Estaing put forward his program. But as far as foreign policy, according to public opinion polls, the form in which it was conducted by the former head of state is supported by the overwhelming majority of Frenchmen. Of course, the new president will make some sort of alterations, some nuances in the style of French diplomacy. It is expected, in particular, that he will show more interest in discussing the problem of disarmament, for example.

France's relations with the Soviet Union have long been friendly and undoubtedly accord with the national interests of both countries in so far as these relations are, of course, mutually advantageous. We build these relations without regard to short-term conditions and we do not link them with arguments about questions regarding the internal policy of our partners, of France, in this case, I think that we have no grounds at all to doubt that Soviet-French cooperation will continue.

Chinese Events

[Kosovan] Thank you Anatoliy Andreyevich. Judging by the letters which we receive, may of our listeners are very interested in the events taking place in China.

The most varied questions and requests are asked. For example, Rafayel Karimivevich Sakhriyev from the village of Albash, Vysokaya Goraya Rayon, Tatarskaya ASSR, asks about the situation inside the PRC leadership in connection with reports about the forthcoming departure of Hua Guofeng from the post of chairman of the CCP Central Committee. Similar questions have been asked by other listeners.

The point is that after the death of Mao Zedong and the removal from power of the so-called gang of four, within the Chinese leadership there were, one could say provisionally, three main groups. The first of these includes those political figures who owe their elevation to the Cultural Revolution.

Hua Guofeng is considered the head of this faction. The second groups are made up of old leaders who kept their positions despite all the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution, because they adapted themselves to all Mao Zedong's political vargaries. The leader of this veterans' faction is Ye Jianying. He is one of the vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress. Moreover, this man enjoys influence among and support from military circles. And finally, the third group. It units old and experienced figures who suffered during the Cultural Revolution and were rehabilitated after the death of Mao Zedong. It is called the faction of right pragmatists and is headed by Deng Xiaoping.

These three groupings made up a sort of coalition of Chinese leaders. What unites them? In the first place the common hegemonist aim to turn China into a militarist superpower and also antisocialist aspirations in foreign policy. At the same time, the participants in this coalition compete in the struggle for power. The Deng Xiaoping faction tries to set the leading tone in this squabble. It aims its main blow at the grouping of those brought to the fore during the Cultural Revolution in order to squeeze them out of the leadership. It was for this reason that Deng and his supporters insisted on the trial of the gang of four. This is because Hua Guofeng himself was involved in cooperation with the gang as were also, naturally, those who shared his views. On completion of this trial it was planned to hold a whole series of trials of the four's accomplices. According to the plans of Deng's faction the aim was to knock the ground from under the feet of those in the Chinese leadership who came to the fore during the Cultural Revolution.

At the end of last year there were reports from Beijing that at a working meeting of the CCP Central Committee, Hua Guofeng was criticized. He was accused, in particular, of mistakes committed in the sphere of the economy, of attempts to whip up a personality cult around himself, of suppressing the process of rehabilitation and of several other sins. Judging from certain reports put out by Western news agencies, Huo Guofeng, it seems, agreed to leave the post of chairman of the CCP Central Committee and hand it over to Hu Yaobang, the present general secretary of the CCP Central Committee, one of Deng Xiaoping's closest adherents. A decision on this was to have been taken by the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum which was to have been convened in January. But later, the date of the plenum was frequently postponed. In the opinion of foreign observers in Beijing, such postponements bear witness to serious conflicts within the Chinese leadership about Hua Guofeng's departure from his present post.

First of all, this caused disquiet among the many-million-strong army of those who came to the fore during the Cultural Revolution in the local party and administrative apparatus. They understand that the removal of Hua Guofeng will result and a new mass purge among the cadre workers. The real threat of losing their posts as well as their well-known material benefits and privileges have forced this group to step up their activity against the pragmatist course of Deng Xiaoping.

The vanguardist aspirations of the faction of right pragmatists is arousing opposition from the grouping of veterans headed by Ye Jianying. They do not like the increasing concentration of power in the hands of Deng's supporters. Therefore, they are trying to maintain the present balance of power in the leadership, putting forward the slogan of promoting unity and stability in the Beijing leadership. Thus, Ye Jianying and his supporters are in fact acting as allies of Hua Guofeng and of the others who came to the fore during the Cultural Revolution.

Moreover, the group of Deng Xiaoping, himself, has in the past few months, lost some of its influence over developments in the country in so far as a whole range of economic measures which it proposed have failed. It is most likely that in the present situation the various groups in the Chinese leadership will seek some sort of compromise. However, without any doubt, this will be only temporary as the internal situation in China remains very complicated and unstable, especially in the social and economic sphere. And the fact that very important internal problems remain unsolved will inevitably lead to a renewed exacerbation of the struggle for power in the Beijing leadership.

Situation in Lebanon

[Kosovan] A group of our listeners, in particular Comrade Abdonek from the village of Ochair, Omskaya Oblast, asks about the extremely dangerous situation which has arisen in Lebanon. We shall reply to this question.

In order to understand what specifically has caused the present serious exacerbation of the situation it is essential to recall, if only in general terms, how events in Lebanon developed after the civil war of 1975-76. As is known the end of the bloody conflict was followed by the introduction into Lebanon of inter-Arab peace-keeping forces. They consisted of units from several Arab countries totaling 25,000 to 30,000 men. However, many units were soon removed from Lebanon and only Syrian troops remained there, operating under the flag of the Arab League. They were deployed in the central and northern parts of the country and carried out rather successfully their mission in contact with the Lebanese Government.

The relative stabilization of the situation in the neighboring Arab country was not to the liking of the Israeli expansionists. In March 1975 Israel made an incursion into southern Lebanon and seized it under the pretext that Palestinian partisans were operating from there. The UN Security Council condemned this act of aggression and forced the occupiers to return whence they came. However, instead of fulfilling the appropriate Security Council resolution and returning all the seized territory to the control of the UN temporary forces, the Israelis handed over almost one-third of it to units of rightwing Christians under the command of Major Haddad who had deserted from the Lebanese Army.

Thus, Tel Aviv--with the aid of its ally Haddad--consolidated its hold on a small slice of Lebanese land from which the Israeli military carry out attacks on UN posts, on Palestinian refugee camps and on representatives of the Lebanese authorities.

However, even this seems too little for the Zionist rulers, they decided to establish control in essence over the whole of the Lebanon's territory, including the areas where Syrian troops are deployed. It is precisely this circumstance which has led to the great increase in tension in Lebanon recently. After the Lebanese conservatives provoked clashes with the Syrians in the region of the town of Zahlah in central Lebanon, Israel sent its fighters there and they shot down two Syrian helicopters. In response to this piratical act, Syria moved anti-aircraft missiles into Lebanon in order to protect its troops from attacks by Israeli aircraft.

Tel Aviv raised a terrible row over this purely defensive measure by Damascus. Begin, the Israeli prime minister, demanded in an ultimatum that the missiles be removed and warned that otherwise they would be destroyed. A campaign of blackmail and pressure on Syria began. However, Syria is not making any concessions and is rejecting the Israeli ultimatum. The United States joined in this campaign and sent its envoy Habib to the Near East. The war of nerves against Syria is being accompanied by a concentration of Israeli troops on the border with Lebanon and increased activity by Israeli aircraft over Lebanon. This makes one regard very seriously the threats emanating from Tel Aviv. There is every reason to suppose that Israel is preparing not only to strike a blow against Syrian missiles in Lebanon, but that its plans extend much further.

According to all indications, it is planning large-scale military actions against both Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon. Thus, there are signs of the danger of a major new armed conflict in the Near East. Israel's aggressiveness can undoubtedly be explained primarily by support from the United States, which is interested in punishing Syria for its steadfast position to the anti-Arab Camp David agreement, in eliminating the Palestinian resistance and on the whole in weakening considerably the front of Arab forces opposing Israel.

CSCE DISCUSSION ON DRAFTING FINAL DOCUMENT

LD231301 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Madrid, 23 May (TASS)--The meeting of representatives of states--participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation--is continuing in the Palace of Congresses in Madrid.

As has been learnt in the circles of journalists, the leaders of the Swedish and Austrian delegations addressed the plenary meeting on May 22. They were speaking on the drafting of a final document of the meeting. Carl Johan Rappe (Sweden) noted with satisfaction a positive attitude of its participants to the draft final document, which was tabled by delegations of neutral and nonaligned countries, including the delegation of Sweden, and expressed the opinion that tangible progress had been made in the work of the final document, which is done on the basis of this draft.

Carl Johan Rappe stressed that Sweden attaches much significance to the attainment of an agreement on the convocation of a disarmament conference. At the same time he pointed out the importance of reaching agreement on all other sections of the final document, in particular, questions pertaining to cooperation in the political economic and humanitarian fields.

Franz Zeschka (Austria) pointed out the progress made at the meeting, including on problems on humanitarian cooperation and expressed satisfaction on behalf of the Austrian delegation with the agreement on cooperation in the field of energetics. He pointed out the remaining differences on some important issues pertaining to the convocation of a disarmament conference.

Deputy head of the Soviet Delegation Yuriy Dubinin noted that the peoples ever more actively come out against the arms race. One of the steps towards meeting these aspirations must be a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The difficulties in connection with the drafting of an agreement on such a conference, the Soviet representative said, stem from the ultimatum stand of a number of Western countries and are caused by the lack of constructive attitude and flexibility in it.

On its part the USSR has demonstrated an exceptionally constructive approach to a quest of ways for a positive resolution of the question of convocation of a conference. The Soviet delegation declares for positive agreements also on other issues of cooperation between the states-participants in the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet representative strongly criticized the statement by the head of the delegation of the Netherlands, who made an attempt at interfering in the USSR's internal affairs.

It is pointed out in the circles of a number of delegations and also among the journalists accredited at the Madrid meeting that the noisy statements by some Western representatives on the situation in the field of human rights in the socialist countries look particularly ridiculous against the background of their silence as regards the further aggravation of tensions in Ulster and other violations of human rights in Western Europe.

KHARKOV VIEWS 'SO CALLED' KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

LD221548 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 22 May 81

[TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov: "With Ill-Intentioned Aims"]

[Text] Moscow, 22 May, TASS--The question of the socalled "international conference on Kampuchea" was on the agenda of the meeting of the ASEAN's Standing Committee, the steering organ of the grouping, which was held in Manila on Thursday. The ASEAN countries, which are formally the initiators of the conference want it to be held in New York in July. In this connection they approached the U.N. secretary general with a number of "recommendations" which disclose once again the ill-intentioned aims of those who seek to aggravate the situation around Kampuchea.

What are "the conflicting parties in Kampuchea" that the authors of the recommendations are harping on? The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent, sovereign state. All the power in the state belongs to the people. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea exercises full and effective control over the entire territory of the country. The National Assembly, elected on May 1, is the supreme legislative organ. It will adopt the new basic law of the republic--Kampuchea's first ever genuinely democratic constitution. Its draft has been submitted for nationwide discussion.

The successes, scored by the Kampuchean people in building a new life, testify to the strength of the revolutionary power, are a pointer to the firm desire of the people to be the master of their destiny, to reliably protect the country from hostile designs. The changes that took place in Kampuchea after the elimination of the Pol Pot regime are irreversible. It is simply absurd to call the butchers and traitors of the Kampuchean people, who entrenched themselves on Thai territory, as "a conflicting party". These are mercenary gangs who represent nobody and exist only owing to Beijing and Washington support.

Beijing bears direct responsibility for the bloody crimes of its puppets in Kampuchea, who exterminated 3 million people. Beijing has now taken under full protection the surviving Pol Pot men who actually turned into bandits. The ASEAN Standing Committee, following Beijing's line, is trying to depict them as "a conflicting party in Kampuchea". A greater absurdity can hardly be found!

Convocation of the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea", just as Beijing's and Washington's attempts to form a certain "united front" of the opponents of the Kampuchean people, would signify gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an attempt to undermine its growing international prestige, to prevent the process of building a new life. The very methods by which Beijing and Washington impose that conference speak for themselves. The Chinese leadership has of late strongly intensified armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in a bid to exert military pressure upon Vietnam. The United States, writes the newspaper Washington POST, launched a global campaign with a view of punishing Vietnam and making it take part in the planned conference.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea are resolutely against the convocation of such a conference and categorically declared that any decisions of such a conference will be unlawful. The Soviet Union, which repeatedly disclosed the real aims of the organizers of the provocative fuss around Kampuchea, also resolutely rejects such a conference. In reality, there is no "Kampuchean issue". The Kampuchean people made its choice once and for all, and nobody can push it off the chosen road.

U.S. MILITARY EXPANSION IN MICRONESIA SCORED

LD260310 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Matryash writes: The 48th session of the trusteeship council continues its work at the U.N. headquarters in New York. The discussion is centered on the question of future of the territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia). The cause of grave concern of the world community are Washington's unlawful actions aimed at annexing that territory, at turning Micronesia into the Pentagon's strategic springboard. The Pentagon is known to have lately been expanding there a network of military bases, using for the purpose the islands of Palau, the Tinian, Kwajelein, Eniwetok and other atolls. It is quite obvious that militarisation of that territory and its being turned into a U.S. military-strategic springboard in the western part of the Pacific is a grave threat to security of the peoples not only of Micronesia but also of the countries of Asia and Oceania.

U.S. unilateral actions cannot but be the cause of indignation. The United States imposed upon separate parts of Micronesia the neocolonialist "commonwealth" and "free association" status and is trying to legalize within the U.N. framework a change in the status of that territory, i.e. to actually annex it. These actions are being undertaken in violation of the U.N. Charter, the trusteeship agreement between the United States and Security Council and the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. These actions are aimed at establishing the United States' undivided rule over Micronesia, they are being undertaken in circumvention of the U.N. Security Council.

The question of Micronesia is a component part of the problem of decolonisation and it is the duty of the United Nations to continue bearing responsibility for the territory until its people gets a possibility of exercising unhindered its legitimate right to self-determination and independence. The United Nations should take effective steps to eliminate the obstacles which are raised by the American administration to establishment of the necessary conditions in order to ensure genuine freedom and independence of the people of that territory. The USSR in its principled stand in the question of Micronesia proceeds from the need of resolute opposition to the U.S. dangerous course of annexation of that trust territory. The annexationist actions of the United States call for active discussion of the issue at the U.N. decolonisation committee and at the session of the U.N. General Assembly. The Soviet Union firmly stands in defence of the right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination, for granting it genuine freedom and independence. Micronesia should become a region of peace and security but not a springboard imperiling peace.

DELEGATIONS TRANSIT USSR ON WAY TO MPRP CONGRESS

LD242256 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 May, TASS--Passing through the Soviet Union to Ulaanbataar for the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party today were delegations of: the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party led by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo; the Vietnamese Communist Party led by Vo Thi Thong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo; the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Committee of Party Control of the SED Central Committee; the Korean Workers' Party led by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo; the Cuban Communist Party led by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party led by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Laos PRP Central Committee; the Polish United Workers' Party led by Roman Ney, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; the Romanian Communist Party led by Mihai Goran, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee; the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Franc Popit, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Slovene League of Communist Central Committee.

RESULTS OF FRG CHANCELLOR'S TALKS IN WASHINGTON

Vinogradov Report

LD241940 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 24 May 81

[TASS Correspondent V. Vinogradov: "Talks Are Over, Differences Remain"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 May (TASS)--The summit U.S.-West German talks in Washington have not taken the edge off the trade and economic differences between the leading powers of the Western world--the USA and the FRG. This conclusion is drawn by observers analysing this aspect of the talks between FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Attention is drawn here to the fact that on the eve of his visit overseas Helmut Schmidt made a number of statements proclaiming the intention to urge the leaders of the U.S. administration to "heed the voice of Western Europe" and lower the tough monetary-financial and other protectionist barriers put up in the way of penetratration of products of the FRG's industry and of the other Common Market countries into the home market of the United States, to liberalise the measures reducing the competitiveness of the products of the West European countries in the international markets of the West.

But, in all appearance, things did not go farther than these statements. The talks in Washington have shown that the U.S. administration obviously does not intend to give up its broad offensive against the U.S. monopoly capital.

As follows from reports from Washington, the FRG chancellor was forced to retreat and be content with the fact that the fresh round of discussions on acute economic and monetary-financial issues has been put off until the meeting of the leaders of the Western countries in Ottawa scheduled for late July 1981. "Until then," Helmut Schmidt told a press conference in Washington, "we will have to stand what we have." [sentence as received]

As is pointed out in a dispatch of the DPA agency from Washington, Helmut Schmidt pointed to his counterparts to the negative consequences for the foreign trade of the FRG and the rate of the West German mark of the policy of high banking rates, which is pursued by the USA, but these "remarks" have been left practically without any consequences. A further examination of the problem has also been put off till the Ottawa meeting.

The influential newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG stresses in this connection that the "trade and political discord between the European Community and the USA is growing."

Losev Comment

LD230251 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 May 81

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Speaking on Friday in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, President Leonid Brezhnev dwelt on the question of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe. He stressed that this question could and should be resolved at the conference table on the basis of balanced forces and the observance of the parity principle. The Soviet leader said we are ready for talks. Now it is up to Washington. At the same time President Brezhnev warned that the Soviet Union could not leave without consequence the siting in Europe of new American nuclear missiles targeted at the Soviet Union and its allies. In this case, he continued, we shall feel obliged to consider additional defensive measures, if need be, we shall find impressive means to defend our vital interests. And in this case the NATO planners should not complain, President Brezhnev declared.

This very question of siting American nuclear missiles in Europe is being discussed in Washington between the United States leadership and Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of Federal Germany. Here is what our news analyst, Sergey Losev writes on the subject: On the eve of his departure for the United States Chancellor Schmidt demonstratively threatened to resign should his own Social Democratic Party of Germany oppose the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. Herr Schmidt has grounds for such fears if one takes into account that a few days ago a leading local SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] organization adopted precisely such a resolution.

The obstructionist stand of the current American administration on the question of limiting armaments has not made the position of the West German chancellor any easier. And the ambiguous promises of Alexander Haig that the United States would start talks with the Soviet Union somewhere about the end of the year on reducing armaments have not at all reduced the fears of Western Europe stemming from the aspirations of the Reagan administration to turn the European Continent into a kind of hostage in a nuclear conflict between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Europeans are becoming ever more aware that the lip service of the United States to resuming talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe at the end of the year is aimed above all at gaining time to realize the plans to site cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. The substance of the matter lies not in simply resuming the Soviet-American talks, but in engaging in serious talks with a real intention of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. But precisely this approach is lacking with the Republican administration. In the words of the President's national security adviser, Allen, Washington wants to negotiate only from positions of strength. We shall hold talks while we shall be rearming, he said. The Pentagon's unprecedented budget for 1982 fiscal year graphically demonstrates that the stress is on the spiralling of the arms race, both in the nuclear and conventional spheres. While the talks on limiting armaments serve as a kind of smokescreen. And all this is being done for the United States to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Americans are trying first to exclude from the talks on limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe the American advance-based nuclear means that can hit installations on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the American administration wishes to include these advance-based means within the framework of some other Soviet-American negotiations. Not in the least. This question, of course, could be resolved within the context of the SALT talks. But if one judges from the daily utterances of Defense Secretary Weinberger, the United States administration which has unilaterally rejected the SALT II treaty is not at present planning such talks, although Ronald Reagan during the November election campaign assured the American voters that after taking office he would immediately begin talks on concluding a new SALT III treaty. He promised to devote all his energy to limiting destructive nuclear weapons in the world. The Soviet proposal on a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, not detrimental to either of the sides, constitutes a basis for further substantial reductions.

In April of last year Herr Schmidt welcomed the idea of this moratorium when he said in Hamburg that the first in the right direction would be for both sides for a definite number of years to simultaneously refrain from deploying new or additional medium-range weapons and to use this time for talks.

Today Herr Schmidt, like the United States, has categorically rejected the Soviet proposal for a moratorium. What can we expect against this background from Herr Schmidt's Washington talks? Certainly the Reagan administration is capable of continuing to use brute force against the West German chancellor, but what will be the outcome of this? That is the question.

Mikhaylov Dispatch

LD260933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 81 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov Dispatch: "Atlantic 'Transformations'"]

[Text] Bonn--Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has paid his first official visit to Washington since R. Reagan took up office as U.S. President. Considerable hopes were linked with this visit here on the Rhine. The antiwar movement in the FRG has recently reached such a pitch that it has become a real obstacle to the dangerous and totally unjustified plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Attempts to defuse this with promises to begin talks with the Soviet Union on limiting these weapons "before the end of the year" have produced no results. The NATO Council session resolution on this question was too diffuse for people to believe in Washington's sincere desire to discuss it in a businesslike way.

A complex situation arose for the Bonn coalition. In both parties (the Social Democratic and the Free Democratic Parties) a breach emerged between the leadership and the grass roots [osnovnaya massa]. The day he flew to Washington it was announced here on behalf of the government that the main task of the Federal chancellor's visit was to obtain from the new U.S. administration "the bringing forward of the start of the talks with the Soviet Union."

However, these calculations were rejected even before the chancellor's aircraft landed in Washington. A report issued from across the ocean to the effect that this "was by no means the main issue" and that in general Schmidt had no intention of pressing R. Reagan over the talks. People here in Bonn are speculating on what actually happened over the Atlantic, in what "Bermuda triangle" the chancellor's promises foundered? It transpired that even before he arrived in Washington the head of the West German Government was told that the "bringing forward" issue was not a subject for the U.S. side. At the moment when the chancellor was being welcomed at the airport with smiles and greetings journalists were informed by the White House of President Reagan's position on talks: "The time schedule adopted in Rome and Brussels is not subject to change."

The newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU reported this "explanation" without comment. Everything was clear even so: "It is enough to hold talks on 'starting negotiations' and the end result does not interest Washington." The Pentagon merely needs a screen to conceal the buildup of the U.S. nuclear missile potential in West Europe.

Schmidt's visit did not change to any degree Washington's course toward the arms race and West Europe's transformation into a U.S. missile launch site right up close to the socialist countries. It is no accident that the final communique on the talks in Washington is described here as "a reiteration of the NATO decision in Rome" (FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE) and as "unity in determining arms policy (KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER).

During the talks in the U.S. capital another dangerous trend was also confirmed: Washington's intention to draw the FRG and its other European NATO partners into the U.S. adventures in the Near and Middle East. Old and new concerns await the chancellor here on the Rhine. Widespread disillusionment with "Atlantic transformations" will undoubtedly generate a new upsurge in the movement against West Europe's transformation into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles, against the arms race, and for the safeguarding of reliable peace.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. INTELLIGENCE-GATHERING RAID ON LAOS

LD260925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta "Rejoiner": "In Accordance With the Laws of the Jungle"]

[Text] A Pentagon spokesman reported the latest flagrant U.S. violation of the norms of international law and interstate relations as though it were a matter of course. You see, someone on the Potomac needed further intelligence on Laos to supplement that provided by spyplanes and satellites. So, with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's personal blessing, a group of 20-30 mercenaries was dispatched into Laos, violating the sovereign state's borders in bandit fashion. The incursion was described in the Washington POST.

The present Washington administration is obviously unfamiliar with the concept of respect for other countries' state sovereignty and the elementary observance of the norms of international law. This brazen action aroused the legitimate indignation of the international public. But the zealous supporters of the struggle against "international terrorism" were not in the least disconcerted by this. As an official Pentagon spokesman said, the United States intends to continue using such methods--in accordance with the laws of the jungle. The U.S. subversive activity against Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, which has the Beijing expansionists' support and approval, threatens the peace and security of every country in Indochina. Who can guarantee that next time the Pentagon strategists will not require something in foreign parts which obliges them to send in not terrorist saboteur groups but units drawn from the Rapid Deployment Force?

SECRETARY HAIG'S SPEECH ON FOREIGN AID VIEWED

LD251548 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Washington, 25 May, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig delivered a speech at Fairfield University (Connecticut) on the policy of the United States vis-a-vis the developing countries. In his speech the head of the U.S. foreign policy department was doing his utmost in an attempt to camouflage Washington's selfish, predatory, imperialist policy in the developing countries, to justify the course taken by the new administration for the suppression of national liberation movements under the false pretext of "combatting international terrorism", to drive a wedge between the young independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their main allies in the anti-imperialist struggle--the socialist states. He was trying to whitewash the predatory policy of the United States in the past and prepare American public for its further intensification in the future.

The U.S. secretary of state hypocritically complained that the USA has nothing to offer to the developing countries with the exception of material aid. He was thus trying to camouflage the falsehood of the main proposition that the USA really gives "vast aid" to the developing countries. It is well-known and this has been established by authoritative international organisations that the so-called U.S. "aid" to the developing states are crumbs from the table of the U.S. monopolies, which receive billions in profit from the plunder of former colonies. It has been estimated in particular that the USA annually gets from the Latin American countries in the form of interest for the "aid" earlier given alone twice as much as it gives them in new "aid".

The bulk of U.S. aid is used for strengthening all sorts of repressive and dictatorial regimes, including the racialists of the South African Republic, the Chilean fascists, the South Korean military junta, the shaky throne of dictator General Ziaul Haq in Pakistan.

Alexander Haig devoted a considerable part of his speech to the attempts to present in a distorted light the Soviet Union's policy towards the developing countries. He was speaking at length on the alleged "sinister designs" of the USSR, on Moscow's alleged striving to "kindle conflicts" and "warm hands on it". It is indicative that the U.S. secretary of state failed to produce any convincing evidence in support of his unfounded allegations.

The U.S. secretary of state reiterated the claims of the USA and the West to "special rights" as regards the resources in a whole number of the developing countries, in the first place of the Middle East oil threatening that Washington will not be able to "disregard the strategic threat to the survival of the USA." It is noteworthy that the U.S. secretary of state, who arrived at Fairfield University to receive the diploma of doctor honoris causa was met with a big demonstration of students protesting against Washington's support for anti-national junta in El Salvador, which unleashed a bloody terror campaign against the people of its country. "Haig--murderer" the demonstrators chanted. During the presentation of the diploma to the state secretary, 22 professors of the university walked out of the assembly hall in protest.

MOSCOW ARABIC: U.S. REJECTS PROPOSAL ON MIDEAST

LD231728 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 May 81

[Unattributed commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpts] The speech made by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at Tbilisi has been received with great interest by world public opinion. The USSR has made a proposal which can provide yet another opportunity for joint efforts to solve the situation in the Middle East; what is intended is the holding of an international conference to discuss this matter. In his speech at Tbilisi, Brezhnev has reiterated the proposal, which has found great support in Arab and many other countries. These proposals can doubtless help to bring stability to the Middle East.

Yet there are forces in the world which are not interested in this at all. Indeed, they have their own self-interested objectives and they exert every effort to exacerbate the situation in the Middle East, which is now fraught with explosiveness. Official Washington's reaction to the Soviet proposals, which were reaffirmed at Tbilisi, on the holding of an international conference to discuss the Middle East question, provide proof of this. U.S. Secretary of State Haig said on Friday that Washington rejects the Soviet proposal and that the American leaders want first to see a conference held to discuss the so-called Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

The problem is that the United States, which rejects the Soviet constructive proposal, pretends at the same time to fail to note the Soviet Union's readiness to hold constructive negotiations on all matters, including negotiations for the improvement of the situation in Afghanistan and also in the Gulf. This was clearly announced by Brezhnev in his speech at Tbilisi. The USSR also proposes the holding of talks on this issue as well.

COMMENT ON U.S. POLICY IN CARIBBEAN, LATIN AMERICA

LD252320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 25 May 81

[TASS commentator Valery Laskarev: "A Sinister Shadow Over the Caribbean"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 May (TASS)--A report has come in from Washington that the White House is working out some kind of "new Caribbean policy," that is, the United States strategic line with regard to the countries of Central America and the Caribbean basin. How many more times will the world public have to hear about this "new" policy. All administrations have been spouting forth about it throughout the last two decades, since the revolution triumphed in Cuba. James Carter, for example, when he was president, proclaimed the doctrine of a "new approach" to the countries of the region, and an era of "true good neighborliness and equal cooperation" between them and the United States. It is not difficult to recall what this demagogy led to: The United States Rapid Deployment Force appeared in the Caribbean and the Pentagon tried to knock together regional security forces. Generous military aid for the junta flooded into El Salvador to suppress the liberation struggle of the people.

In Washington today they have again started talking about "trade and assistance for the purpose of the economic development" of the Caribbean countries. And this soon after the United States has refused for political reasons a loan to the Government of Nicaragua and is trying to economically suffocate that country.

How can one talk about a "new Caribbean policy" if the United States is crudely violating the new treaties they themselves signed on the Panama Canal, is supporting in every way the dictatorial regimes in Guatemala and Honduras, is interfering in the affairs of other countries in the region, if in El Salvador the blood of patriots whose struggle is being suppressed by punitive forces with the aid of the U.S. military adviser is being spilled once more? It is clear that the ballyhoo about the "new Caribbean policy" worked out by the White House is a maneuver aimed at camouflaging the true plans of the present administration to strengthen its links with rightwing regimes which are maintaining power in certain countries of the region thanks to U.S. military and economic assistance.

Washington intends to continue to use these regimes as its allies to suppress the national liberation movements in the region under the pretext of the struggle "against international terrorism." The Washington administration was forced to take up the maneuver with the "new Caribbean policy" under pressure both from the international public, particularly the developing countries, and from those forces within the United States itself who are coming out against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Caribbean countries. But can anyone be deceived by such maneuvers? Clearly not! Under conditions when this region is engulfed by a dense network of American military bases, when a huge quantity of raw materials is being shipped from here to the United States, and the American monopolies are grabbing the highest profits for each invested dollar, the imperialist essence of the U.S. policy in the Caribbean remains unchanged.

PRAVDA ASSAILS U.S. REPORT ON 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD261009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 81 p 5

[G. Vasilyev article under the rubric "International Observations": "From a Position of Strength"]

[Text] The quality of the intellectual product is not always in direct proportion to the number of heads "set to work" on resolving a task. You reach this conclusion on studying the latest report by the American Council of International Relations. A group of anti-Soviet specialists worked on the lengthy document, which contains recommendations on Washington's foreign policy. It was prepared by experts from American "think tanks"--the Brookings Institution, the Center for Strategic and International Research at Georgetown University, the Committee on the Present Danger and so forth.

The title of the report itself--"The Soviet Threat: Foundations of a Policy for the Eighties"--clearly reveals the aspect under which the compilers of the document see the world--the aspect of anti-Sovietism, confrontation and emphasis on force as the universal instrument of international relations. "The Soviet Union," the report says, "is and remains the central problem of American foreign policy.... A mighty American military potential remains the first requirement of an all-embracing long-term policy with respect to the Soviet Union."

The "unbridled desire for strength and the show of strength" inherent in the present American policy, which the West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU wrote about the other day, emerges vividly from the pages of the report. The anticommunist experts propose a world program for the quantitative and qualitative buildup of the U.S. and NATO war machine. This includes "more powerful armed forces," a "substantial increase in military expenditure," a call for the U.S. allies to "make comparable sacrifices," the recommendations to "improve the Rapid Deployment Force," "maintain an effective, viable triad of strategic nuclear forces," "deploy modernized theater nuclear forces" and so forth.

True, the report does include a section entitled "Arms Control." But its very first sentence reveals its true aim. Arms control, the "wise men" from the foreign policy centers declare profoundly, "must be a component in a defense policy, and not an alternative to it" (!). Since, in Washington's vocabulary, "defense policy" now means feverish military preparations, the meaning of the phrase is extremely clear: arms limitation talks must be subordinated to the interests of the arms race, or rather must act as a cover for it.

Every time its interventionist policy has to be "substantiated," the bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" appears in Washington. Nor did the compilers of the report fail to make use of it. But they then let out the secret that the true reason for the feverish U.S. activity in the Near and Middle East, in Africa and in other parts of the world recently liberated from colonialism or fighting for liberation is the natural resources--oil, uranium and rare metal ores--which are so necessary to the multinational monopolies. And they are frightened not by Soviet expansionism but by the irreversible process of social change and the peoples' growing determination to take their countries' destinies into their own hands.

"The Persian Gulf," the authors of the report declare cynically, "must take first place among American concerns in various parts of the world. In order to defend the interests of the United States and its allies, the West must have armed forces capable of reaching that region rapidly from considerable distances and of surviving when they get there." That, incidentally, is an unexpected admission that the American Green Berets are not counting on being greeted with flowers!

Giving a concrete account of the components of U.S. policy with respect to developing countries, the report's authors unfold a program of aggressive interventionist preparations. They include knocking together the "Rapid Deployment Force," creating regional military alliances with the participation of reactionary regimes and deploying American military bases wherever possible.

There is also this eloquent item: "Increase potential for the selective implementation of secret operations." With complete disregard for the norms of international law, the anti-communist experts advise Washington to continue its interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by supplying weapons to bandits sent in from across the border.

The compilation of recommendations elaborated by the advocates of the military-industrial complex contains the American ultras' complete "gentlemen's collection": the renunciation of equal talks with socialist countries, attempts to interfere in their internal affairs, flirtationwith the Beijing hegemonists. In the "human rights" section the "hawks" from the American academic world instruct the United States to teach the USSR to "observe the norms of civilized society and the relevant international agreements." They recommend no more and no less than "demanding that the USSR give an account of the fulfillment of its commitments under the Helsinki and other agreements. And this is being said by people who flagrantly violate the norms of international law everywhere--from Washington's Dulles Airport to the Pakistani-Afghan border, by people who are now doing all they can at the Madrid conference to derail the beneficial process begun in Helsinki.

The report of the Council on International Relations is an attempt to consolidate the hegemonist features already noted in the American administration's foreign policy activity, to develop them and to present a detailed plan for a "position of strength" policy. A dangerous plan, since it is compiled by fanatical blind men living in a fantasy world.

KOBYSH: U.S. DEPENDENT ON OVERSEAS MINERAL SOURCES

LD221425 Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 May 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "An Observer's View": "People Are Dying for... Oil and Metal"]

[Text] The Hamlet-like choice of whether to sell or not to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia has split the White House, caused ructions in the Pentagon and spread confusion in the U.S. Congress.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL, which is currently investigating the subject, has outlined the explosive problem. "Against whom will this equipment be used? Not against the Russians, even if the Red Army or a Sovietized Iranian Army (?!) were to move toward the Persian Gulf," the newspaper explains, and goes on to say: "We certainly do not want our equipment to be used to massacre Israelis, and it would be difficult for us to remain aloof and calmly watch Israelis destroy Saudi military installations and perhaps oil wells at the same time. We are putting ourselves into a simply impossible situation.... This administration will never get out of the foreign policy muddle which it is itself creating and will continue to create until it realizes the ineffectiveness of its intellectual arsenal."

"The ineffectiveness of its intellectual arsenal" is a shameful synonym for the fact that U.S. Near East policy is a disaster. First, there are its increasingly trouble-fraught commitments to Israel, the main U.S. base in the Near East and the watchdog of U.S. imperialism. Second, reliance on it has set Washington at loggerheads with most Arab countries, including former loyal allies. Third, directly following on from the above and apparently the main factor, eclipsing everything else, is that to a considerable extent it is precisely because the United States imports from the Near East the oil it consumes that the U.S. ruling circles are increasingly concerned for the safety of these oil sources. Hence the temptation to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia, which supplies one-fifth of U.S. oil imports.

Oil accounts for a great deal, both in U.S. foreign and domestic policy: This is nothing new--not only Palestinians but also, rumor has it, U.S. presidents are killed for it. What is new is the increasing U.S. dependence not only on oil imports but also on imports of many other mineral raw materials: more than half of the 24 minerals which the country regards as most important are being imported on an ever-increasing scale.

The United States is so dependent on foreign raw materials that if it is deprived of access to them this could halt production of all manner of goods--from television sets to supersonic jet planes, CIA Director W. Casey said the other day. Putting chromite, cobalt and tantalum at the top of the list of imported strategic materials the CIA director, deliberately dramatizing the situation, exclaimed: "Other countries far beyond our borders can now strangle our economy!"

What follows from this, then? Casey refrained from making any explicit statement on this count, but the implication is obvious: Before allowing its economy to be strangled the United States will itself strangle anyone refusing to provide it with uninterrupted supplies of these materials. The fact that they belong to other countries and not to the United States is of little interest to the CIA director and other U.S. leaders their logic--whatever the United States needs belongs to it--is the classic logic of imperialism.

Therein lies the key to understanding the aggressiveness of current U.S. policy, the confrontation course and the massive arms buildup. It was plain enough already, but in light of what Casey said it is now absolutely clear what the objective of the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force is, why Washington felt it necessary to equate the national liberation movement with "international terrorism"--a pretext for creating a new combat command in the Persian Gulf region--and what sort of "code of behavior" Washington is foisting on the world.

Let us hear what Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, who in the new Washington administration's first 100 days in office has won the reputation of an unlashed cannon on the deck of the Reagan ship of state, has to say. "...We have become an island state. Many of the resources we need for energy purposes and many vital strategic minerals are situated thousands of miles from our shores. In order to ensure access to these resources for ourselves and for the entire free world we must increase our military and naval strength," Weinberger explains with undiplomatic candor. "Neither President Reagan nor I doubt that U.S. naval forces will rule the waves right into the next century," he all but snarls. In this snarl you can detect something primeval: Even when something is not ours, it is--and he will destroy anyone who says otherwise. This, is it not, is the only possible construction which can be put on the words of Washington's secretary of defense.

And what words they are! They call themselves the "free world," go to church Sundays, talk about ideology and at the same time rape whole nations and do not balk at genocide--in El Salvador, South Africa, Chile and South Korea and, before that, in Vietnam, Iran and Nicaragua. And in the final analysis all in order to ensure that the United States continues to get uninterrupted oil supplies and that no obstacles are placed in the way of imports of other countries' cobalt, manganese, nickel, copper, tin and bauxite. Some ideology! The conviction that might is always right and therefore take whatever and as much as you like is what their "ideology" is all about. They show themselves up as believing that the savage animal instinct underlies everything, as was the case with A. Haig who let slip the remark: "There are things more important than peace."

It is not difficult to figure out what the U.S. secretary of state had in mind and what, in his view, could be more important than peace: other countries' oil and other countries' cobalt, of course.

BEIJING'S POLICY, PLANS IN PERSIAN GULF CRITICIZED

NC232221 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Beijing press, including RENMIN RIBAO, continue to call on the United States to increase its armed forces in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Beijing approved of the recent visit paid by U.S. Secretary of State Haig to the Persian Gulf. During this visit, efforts were made to expand the existing network of U.S. military bases. Beijing also praised the visit paid to these countries by Britain's Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher who, as you know, fully supports the Pentagon's stance on turning the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean into a military and strategic fulcrum for NATO.

By helping the imperialists in their policy of militarizing the Near and Middle East and by increasing its influence there, Beijing hopes to fulfill its long-standing plans to expand its influence in Western Asia. Some time ago the Indian central news service agency, referring to this objective, wrote: Presently, China's military strength is not sufficient for it to establish control over this vast area, but China has not abandoned the main objectives of its hegemonistic policy. These objectives are clear to all. Mao Zedong himself, whose stances are now followed by today's leaders in China, spoke of these objectives. He very flagrantly said that the existence of tension here or there is beneficial to us. Mao Zedong pointed out, with impudent blatancy, that if a war should eliminate the Palestinians from the world, this will make no difference to the Chinese. It is interesting to note that Israel's present aggressive acts in Lebanon against the Palestinian liberation movement is not only diligently encouraged by Washington but also by Beijing too.

Beijing's leaders support the U.S. imperialists' policy on Iran too. Beijing did all it could to help the shah play the role of the U.S. gendarme in the Persian Gulf. When the anti-imperialist and anti-monarchical revolution started in Iran, Hua Guofeng was the person who paid a friendly visit to Iran in early September 1978 and assured the shah of his support. In actual fact, Hua Guofeng encouraged the shah to crush the Iranian people on 8 September, Black Friday, when thousands of people were killed in Tehran's streets and squares.

The recent intensification of the activities by China's spying organizations in Iran which, according to PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL, are trying to upset Iran's stability and to further involve it in the meaningless war with Iraq, is proof of Beijing's persistent machinations against the Iranians. China hopes that both countries will be weakened as a result of this war, since then it will be easier to increase its influence over them.

By pursing an instigatory policy and supporting the United States' militaristic preparations in the Persian Gulf, Beijing is preparing to implement its own aggressive objectives in this region. Press reports indicate that the number of China's warships in the Southern part has reached 300. AFP has reported that the manufacture of nuclear submarines, which have placed China third in the world with regard to quantity, is progressing very rapidly. The newspaper PATRIOT published in Delhi wrote: Plans for sending Chinese warships in the future to the Persian Gulf are being prepared in Beijing.

As you can see, Beijing is not only collaborating at present in its adventuristic policy with imperialism's aggressive policy, but it wants to pursue this policy in the future too.

REPORTAGE ON 18TH MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

CPSU's Gorbachev Arrives

LD250734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today to take part in the proceedings of the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee. The delegation was met at the airport in Ulaanbaatar by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of MPRP Central Committee, and other party leaders.

Tsedenbal Addresses Congress

LD260804 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 May, TASS--Mongolia is suggesting that a convention on mutual non-attack and non-use of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean be signed. It also supports the proposal on holding a meeting of communist and workers' parties of Asian countries for an exchange of views on questions of ensuring peace and stability in the continent. This was stated by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the leader of the Mongolian communists, at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP). The congress opened here today.

The first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee drew attention to the fact that the situation in the world "has become markedly complicated through the fault of imperialist and reactionary circles, those of the USA, in the first place," which "pursue an extremely dangerous, adventuristic line in the international arena."

"The present Chinese leadership, too, is in the same rank with the forces of imperialist reaction. Economic and political pressure, gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries, military threats and armed intervention against neighbouring states, encouragement of neocolonialism, support for fascist and racist regimes--all have become part and parcel of the Chinese leaders' policy," Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal stated.

"Our party directly associates the struggle against imperialism and reaction with the struggle against the great-power hegemonism of the Chinese leaders," he went on to say. "We shall continue resolutely to expose the anti-people, anti-socialist course of the ruling circles of China and to wage an uncompromising struggle against their great power, hegemonistic and expansionist actions which constitute an increasing threat to universal peace."

"A growing concern among peoples of Asia," the speaker went on to say, "is being aroused by the policy of reviving Japanese militarism and drawing Japan into the orbit of the military-political alliance of the USA and China. All this calls for high vigilance and increased counterwork by the peoples of Asia against the intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism."

The Mongolian leader emphasized the importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives which were advanced at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, specially noting the proposal on application of confidence-building measures in the Far East. "We hope," he said, "that the states concerned will regard in all earnest this important initiative and the holding of concrete negotiations."

Mongolia "will continue to contribute to establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-use of force in relations between Asian states," he said.

Speaking of the main directions of the international activities of the MPRP, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said that the past years have "confirmed the effectiveness and vitality of the course towards Mongolia's drawing closer to the fraternal socialist countries, first of all to the Soviet Union." "Our paramount task," he said, "is to continue steadily to strengthen and deepen relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people. The alliance, friendship and brotherhood with the USSR are a reliable guarantee of our progressive development along the lines of building socialism."

The speaker pointed out the successful development of relations with European socialist countries and with Vietnam, Laos, and Cuba. He stated solidarity with the people of Kampuchea, and declared in support of the three Indochinese countries' initiatives aimed at establishing goodneighbourly relations between all states of the region.

Mongolia "fully supports the constructive program for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, a program which has been advanced by the Afghan Government," the first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee said.

Speaking of the results of the socio-economic development of the country and of prospects for the new five-year period (1981-1985), Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said that "the transformation of the once-backward feudal Mongolia into a dynamically developing socialist state with the modern diversified economy, blossoming culture, and growing well being of the people is the chief result of the activities of the party and the dedicated work of the population."

He said that over the past 40 years industrial output has grown more than 30-fold. The new five-year period will be a stage of further rise in the people's well being. Real incomes of population are to grow by 10-12 percent. About 850,000 square metres of housing is to be built. Large funds are allocated for the development of health care, education and social security.

Gorbachev Speech

LD261018 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 May,TASS--"We are building socialism and communism, a society whose ideals are peace, labour and human happiness. These lofty ideals also inspired our foreign policy, the consistent struggle for eradicating war from the life of mankind, for disarmament, for the development of peaceful, mutually useful relations between the peoples of the world", said Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The head of the CPSU delegation was speaking here today at the 18th Congress of the MPRP, greeting the communists of Mongolia.

"The plans, outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and for the period ending in 1990, envisage the further strengthening of the economic, scientific and technical, and defence potential of the Soviet Union in the interests of our people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries", Gorbachev emphasized.

He drew attention to the fact that the situation in the world today was intricate enough. "The bellicose imperialist quarters are stepping up the arms race, seeking to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, trying to check the cause of social progress, pushing the world to the brink of war. The imperialists found active accomplices in aggravating the world situation--the Beijing leaders, who made the struggle against the socialist community one of the main trends of their foreign policy."

"There is no tranquility on the vast Continent of Asia", he went on to say. "The policy of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism directly contradicts the vital interests of the Asian countries, places their security into jeopardy".

"Is this not borne out, for instance, by the setting up of new United States military bases, the organization of counterrevolutionary intervention against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory and the intensive arming of Pakistan? And the general strengthening of the United States military presence in the Indian Ocean region? Many Asian and African countries rightly regard this as a direct threat to their independence".

"And what is the purpose of the Rapid Deployment Force, which is being set up by American imperialism? This is a strike force to be used many thousands of miles away from the United States, used for aggressive operations against other countries, for the suppression of the liberation anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples".

"And Beijing, ignoring not only the interests of peace but also the interests of the Chinese people themselves, is following everywhere in the wake of this provocative policy", Gorbachev said. "The Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic and the other countries of the socialist community are exposing this dangerous anti-people policy and are actively countering it".

"We solidarize with the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea designed to convert South East Asia into a zone of peace and stability", he said. "And we will continue extending friendly cooperation with India and the other peaceable Asian states. The fraternal socialist countries, as was particularly emphasized at the recent congresses of the communist parties, have always sided, are and will be siding with the peoples, who are upholding their freedom and independence".

Gorbachev emphasized the great significance the peaceable proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress, including confidence-building measures in the Far East, would have, if implemented, for improving the international situation. The strengthening of peace and security in Asia would be promoted by realisation of the initiatives, advanced in the MPRP Central Committee's report to the 18th congress of party congress, he said.

The head of the CPSU delegation declared that the USSR was consistently pursuing a policy of maintenance and development of the achievements of detente. He added that "a realistic assessment of the international situation time and again convinces us of the necessity of maintaining the defences of the socialist community at a proper level. There is a reliable shield for the peaceful labour of the Soviet people and their allies. Let no one entertain any illusions in this respect", he emphasized.

Gorbachev emphasized the great social, economic and cultural achievements of Mongolia. The head of the CPSU delegation stressed that Soviet people "are fully resolved to strengthen and further develop the Soviet-Mongolian friendship."

END OF NAVAL MANEUVERS IN SEA OF JAPAN VIEWED

LD230559 Moscow TASS in English 0515 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 23 May, TASS--The Japanese Defence Agency and the U.S. naval command in Japan have ordered an end today to the joint naval manoeuvres in the Sea of Japan off the north-western coast of Honshu Island. The exercises had involved fighting ships of the Seventh U.S. Fleet, led by the nuclear frigate Bainbridge, missile carriers, submarines and Japanese naval aviation.

The exercises, which started ten days ago and were the biggest in recent years, were held to practise joint operations by the two countries' fleets and combat activities against imaginary enemy submarines.

The military demonstration turned into outspoken piracy by the American squadron. In the course of their naval exercises, U.S. fighting ships invaded fishing areas, destroying nets and virtually frustrating the fishing campaign. Colossal damage has been inflicted on fishermen and their familes.

The exercises continued despite resolute public protests calling for their immediate cessation.

In a fear that American piracy might cause an outbreak of public outrage with the remorseless high-handedness of the American military, especially after the sinking of the ship Nissho Maru by the nuclear submarine George Washington, Tokyo decided to give in. After an extraordinary conference of the Defence Agency leadership and consultations with the American command, it was decided to stop the manoeuvres one day before the scheduled date, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN said.

The latest military "games" of the U.S. and Japan have clearly shown that it was not the invented "menace from the north" but the Pentagon's presence in the Japanese isles and surrounding waters that posed a threat to the Japanese people and endangered the life and security of the Japanese.

JAPAN-USSR 5-YEAR TRADE PACT SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD221636 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 May, TASS--An agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Japan for 1981-1985 and letters on the exchange of consumer goods between the Far Eastern areas of the USSR and Japan were signed here today.

A TASS correspondent was told by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov that in the fifteen years since the signing of the first five-year trade agreement the volume of Soviet-Japanese trade had grown 6.5 times and reached 2.7 billion roubles in 1980.

Nikolay Komarov noted at the same time that the results could have been better had not artificial barriers been erected in the way of trade last year. As a result of this Japan dropped from second to fifth place in the Soviet Union's trade with industrially developed capitalist countries.

"We observed the rare occurence when Japanese companies surrendered without struggle large contracts to their competitors", the deputy minister said.

"In the coming period," Nikolay Komarov said, "the Soviet Union intends to further maintain stable mutually advantageous trade and economic ties with developed capitalist states that show interest in such a cooperation on the basis of strict observance of mutual commitments."

He expressed hope that the big scope of Soviet-Japanese trade and the diversity of forms of business cooperation will make it possible considerably to expand trade and economic relations between the two countries in the coming five years.

DPRK ENVOY TO MOSCOW RECALLS KWANGJU EVENTS

LD221009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 15 May DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong held a press conference to mark the first anniversary of the popular uprising in Kwangju. He described the action taken last year by the residents of this South Korean city, which was brutally crushed by the Seoul regime, and the struggle waged by the population of South Korea for peace, democracy and the unification of the motherland. Kwon Hui-kyong condemned the policy of U.S. imperialism aimed at maintaining its military presence on the Korean Peninsula and at increasing military and financial aid to the dictatorial regime in South Korea, which is hampering the country's unification on a peaceful and democratic basis.

BABRAK KARMAL CITED ON BREZHNEV'S TBILISI SPEECH

LD252044 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Kabul, 25 May, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has highly appreciated the propositions which were set forth in the speech, delivered by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia.

Leonid Brezhnev, Babrak Karmal said in a TASS interview, reminded to the whole world the important peace initiatives and proposals, which were put forward by the historical 26th CPSU Congress. As time goes by after the top forum of the Soviet communists, the world realizes more clearly the importance of these initiatives and proposals.

Heard from Washington, London and some other capitals of the NATO member-countries are irresponsible declarations by high-placed politicians, calling for aggravation of international tension, escalation of the arms race, the heightening of the existing conflicts and creation of new conflict situations, said Babrak Karmal.

Against this background, the calm, well-balanced world of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, permeated with genuine concern for peace and security of the peoples, sounded particularly weightily and timely in his speech at the celebration meeting in Tbilisi.

This is particularly vividly seen by the example of our region, said Babrak Karmal. The situation here remains precarious and tense, and the reason is one--the adventurist, aggressive course of American imperialism, the United States' attempts to insolently and openly interfere into internal affairs of the countries of the region, including Afghanistan. Another testimony of that is the recent statement by President Reagan on the intention of his administration to supply up-to-date arms to gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who commit acts of armed aggression against our country from the territory of Pakistan.

But it should be clear to everyone that American imperialism would not put the freedom-loving Afghan people to their knees and would not prevent them from building a new life, just as it failed to do with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua.

We fully agree with Leonid Brezhnev's opinion that there is a possibility of normalizing the situation in the region of the Persian Gulf and around Afghanistan. This possibility can be realized only through a political settlement, i.e. as a result of negotiations between the sides concerned. The international aspects of questions of security of the Persian Gulf and normalization of the situation around Afghanistan could, really, be discussed either in connection with each other or separately.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said Babrak Karmal, displays flexibility and good will and to promote the earliest attainment of the settlement it is ready to accept any of these versions, certainly if the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is strictly respected, and no attempts of interference into our internal affairs are made. We repeatedly proposed to the Government of Pakistan to open a dialogue between our countries. But, unfortunately, the Islamabad ruling circles stubbornly refuse to reach an accord with Afghanistan, continue interfering into our internal affairs.

To those circles, Babrak Karmal stressed, which harp on the need of withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, it should be clear that only an agreement on political settlement and termination on its basis of the undeclared war against Afghanistan with the firm guarantees of its non-resumption would make it possible to start a pull-out of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

This pull-out by agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union could be done stage by stage, as the agreement on a peace settlement is being put into life. This is the only way of normalizing the situation around Afghanistan and establishing the foundations for durable peace in our region.

Babrak Karmal expressed profound anxiety over the situation that developed in the Middle East. "We feel concern," he said, "over the state of affairs in that area of the world. It is fraught with an explosive situation, since a war conflagration might embrace the whole region. We express solidarity with the heroic Palestinian people, we feel concern over the destiny of Lebanon and support Leonid Brezhnev's initiative on convocation of an international conference on the Middle East."

"I deem it my duty to thank Leonid Brezhnev once again for his invariable attention and care, and also for the clear and firm stand of the Soviet Union towards revolutionary Afghanistan, for its assistance and support," Babrak Karmal stressed in conclusion.

AFGHAN STATE ENTERPRISES FULFILL 1980-81 PLAN

LD221445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Despite Difficulties"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 May--The DRA Ministry of Mines and Industry has summed up the results of plan fulfillment last fiscal year (March 1980-March 1981) by the country's leading industrial enterprises. The ministry's report notes that, despite the unceasing subversive actions by counterrevolutionary forces, and the attempts by mercenary bandit gangs to disorganize transport communications, the majority of state sector enterprises fulfilled the annual plan.

Afghanistan's main sector in the sphere of minerals extraction is the gas industry, created with USSR assistance. The natural gas extracted in the northern province of Shiberghan not only satisfies the needs of Afghanistan itself, but is also the chief Afghan item of export. Last year 2.7 billion cubic meters of this valuable raw material were extracted, which is 8 percent more than the plan. Moreover, 7,000 tons of gas condensate were produced. That figure was 10 percent higher than the plan target.

The annual plan targets were also fulfilled and overfulfilled at Afghan industrial facilities like the Kabul motor vehicle repair plant, the (Sabzak) coal mine in Herat and the wool mills and textile factories in Kabul, Balkh and Qandahar.

At the same time the DRA Ministry of Mines and Industry report indicates that not all factories and plants are working at full capacity and fulfilling the plan targets. In this connection in an article devoted to the problems of developing Afghan industry the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR calls on all party and state organs to pay unremitting attention to industrial progress.

GAPUROV DEPARTS FOR KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD230927 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, has left Moscow by air for Phnom Penh. The delegation will take part in the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

PRAVDA ON ESCALATION OF PRC-VIETNAMESE SITUATION

LD221523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov article under the rubic "Our Commentaries": "Following a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] The armed provocations from PRC territory against Vietnamese border posts and peaceful villages have developed recently into an armed attack. It was undertaken after a whole series of violations of the SRV's land border, airspace and territorial waters by the Beijing military and is assessed as the biggest attack since the aggression of February-March 1979. At the same time hostile actions are being undertaken against Laos.

Beijing is trying to justify the worsening of the confrontation with the Indochinese countries by means of fabrications about an alleged "need to rebuff" mythical attacks on the PRC. Meanwhile, at Zhongnanhai, the Chinese leadership's residence, the SRV's proposal on beginning a third round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks before the end of 1980, has gone unanswered. Beijing has also ignored the well-known initiative of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on signing bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence with the PRC. At the same time Beijing diplomacy is lauching feverish activity in Southeast Asian capitals with the intention of impeding the dialogue which is beginning between the Indochinese states and the members of ASEAN--Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines--aimed at ensuring security and cooperation in the region.

Realistically-minded circles in Asia are aware of the true state of affairs underlying the Chinese course in Southeast Asia. The Indian weekly LINK noted recently: "The Beijing leaders consider the existence of the peace-loving states of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the Indochinese Peninsula to be the main obstacle to implementing their hegemonist plans." It is the magazine's opinion that by aggravating the atmosphere of war psychosis around Indochina, Beijing together with Washington is striving to persuade ASEAN to form a military bloc within the group's framework and, thereby, to try to undermine the detente process in that region.

Beijing's growing military and diplomatic aggressiveness is a serious warning sign for those Southeast Asian countries which are now being subjected to increased pressure by the former. In the past, connivance at similar pressure from the United States resulted in many of these countries' being either the victim of direct aggression or being accomplices in it. The war which, through Washington's fault, blazed in Indochina for nearly 25 years, was too costly a lesson for all the peoples of the region and the repetition of such a lesson is what Beijing is seeking, would be completely contrary to their national interests.

The PRC leadership's attempts to break the Indochinese countries' will for peace, independent development and good neighborliness with the other Southeast Asian states and to impose confrontation and tension on the region's countries are a serious threat to the peoples. Beijing's military and political provocations have received and will continue to receive a decisive rebuff.

PRAVDA DISPATCH VIEWS REHABILITATION OF KAMPUCHEA

LD221533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev Dispatch: "Kampuchea's Choice"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, May--The first months of the Khmer new year will go down in Kampuchea's history as the time of the first democratic elections to local and central organs of power and the time when the Constitution was adopted. These important political events prove that the Khmer people are strong enough to run their own country themselves and that the hostile actions inspired by the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] are doomed to fail.

The republic's working people are filled with the firm determination to rebuff the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, expansionism and international reaction and to uphold their revolutionary gains. As they surmount the extremely grim legacy of the dominance of Beijing's Pol Pot puppets, normalize the socioeconomic life of the country and consolidate th social base of the people's power the Khmer people are confidently marching step by step into the future. The progressive evolution of Kampuchean society is an objective fact, and nothing and nobody can stop this process. The republic and its people, rallied around the National United Front for National Salvation, are viewing the future with confidence.

Only 2 years have passed since the liberation of the long-suffering land from the bloody terror of Beijing's stooges who brought Kampuchea to the verge of national disaster. Over this period, despite the vigorous resistance of hegemonist and imperialist forces seeking at all costs to change the existing situation in the PRK, decisive victories have been won in the renaissance of the country. Un 1980 agricultural output was double that of the year before. Some 80 percent of enterprises are in operaiton. The export of valuable types of timber and rubber has resumed. More than 70,000 hectares of hevea plantations have been restored. The fish catch has doubled. Trade union, youth, women's and other public organizations have been set up. The process of forming a Marxist-Leninist party is being completed. The draft constitution defines its leading role in the struggle for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

The work of the public health and education system is being organized. Hospitals have been set up in all provincial centers and practically all the population enjoys medical services. In the republic today there are more than 1 million students and 20,000 teachers. New schools and technical schools will be opened this year. It is planned to completely eıradicate illiteracy in 1983.

The peace-loving foreign policy course implemented by the PRK People's Revolutionary Council in conjunction with Vietnam and Laos and the purposeful quest for ways of normalizing relations with the Southeast Asian countries are meeting with increasing understanding and support in the world. The constructive new initiatives put forward last January at the conference of PRK, SRV and Lao foreign ministers are aimed at a positive solution of the region's urgent and acute problems.

The PRK's constructive foreign policy course was rated highly at the recent international conference for solidarity with Kampuchea's people in Phnom Penh. The statement adopted by this form points out that the republic's successes are evidence of the society's durability and vitality and of the Kampuchean people's diligence and creative capabilities. They demonstrate their unswerving desire to be the masters of their destiny and their determination to build a peaceful life under conditions of freedom and independence and to reliably defend the motherland against the intrigues of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and international reaction. The republic's confident tread confirms the great prestige of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and the whole people's trust in it.

The conference resolutely condemned the Beijing leaders, who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, and mounting subversive activity against the PRK and provoking tension both in Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia. The conference participants fully supported the PRK's just demand that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals be expelled from the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement and that the PRK representative be granted his legitimate place in those organizations.

However, Kampuchea's enemies, disregarding the will of its people and the opinion of the progressive public in other countries, are continuing their attempts to change the course of history. The Beijing hegemonists along with other reactionary forces are still hatching criminal plans aimed at interfering in the country's internal affairs and undermining peace in Southeast Asia. Intrigues are continuing over cobbling together some sort of "united front" with all kinds of reactionary elements taking part, in order to fight against Kampuchea's legitimate government.

"All our enemies' machinations have failed and will continue to fail," said Chan Ven, chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, member of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and minister of education. "The betrayers of the national interest whose services the Chinese expansionists and imperialist reactionary circles are using are incapable of depriving the Khmer people of their independence. Our people have chosen once and for all their road to progress and happiness. You have seen the enthusiasm and belief in the future of our working people. The guarantee of that is the cohesion and solidarity with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, with the great Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries. Ask any Khmer and you will hear the same thing...."

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN, GROMYKO EXCHANGE GREETINGS

BK151428 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], recently sent a message to Comrade Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, congratulating him on the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Kampuchean diplomatic relations. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of diplomatic relations between our two countries, I am honored to express to you and to the fraternal Soviet people our cordial sentiments and sincere solidarity and fraternity.

The Kampuchean people will never forget the precious support and assistance given them by the Soviet Union, and they would like to express most profound gratitude to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union. On the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, a new stage of development in Kampuchea-USSR relations was opened with the Kampuchean people's 7 January 1979 victory over the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and following the founding of the PRK. I am firmly convinced that henceforth, the relations between the PRK and the USSR will be further consolidated and developed in contribution to socialist construction in the PRK and in the interest of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Permit me to wish you the best of health and complete success in your noble tasks.

In reply, Comrade Gromyko sent the following message:

Dear comrade minister, please accept my salutations on the solemn occasion of the 25th anniversary of diplomatic relations between our two countries. With sound judgment, the Soviet Union has pursued a policy of expanding friendly relations with Kampuchea, has provided the Kampuchean people with assistance in their struggle against the maneuvers of the imperialists and the hegemonists, and has aided in the strengthening of Kampuchea's political and economic independence. A new stage, with a new quality, of the development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations, based on the principle of proletarian internationalism was opened following the victory of the patriotic revolutionary forces in January 1979 and after the founding of the PRK. I would like to express my firm belief that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and the PRK will be expanded and developed for the well-being of our countries and in the interest of peace, sovereignty and socialism.

CPSU DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN POLAND REPORTED

LD231738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] A delegation of CPSU workers, led by Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department, was in the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee within the framework of interparty cooperation.

The delegation had conversations about organizational, ideoeducational work with the international, social security and trade unions departments of the PZPR Central Committee. The Soviet guests met with the leadership of the Warsaw and Lublin Voivodship party committees, the district committee of the Warsaw-Praga Poludnie, with the party aktiv of the Luxemburg electric light works in Warsaw, the Buczek works in Lublin and also with the aktiv of the higher school of social sciences.

During the conversations, there was an exchange of experience on questions of internal party work and the building of the party. The delegation informed their Polish comrades on the activity of the CPSU in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The delegation was received by Kania first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

SHAPOVALOV COMMENTS ON DEEPENING CRISIS IN POLAND

LD221116 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May, TASS--The correspondent Anatoliy Shapovalov reports:

The deep socioeconomic crisis in Poland ever more adversely affects the position of the working class, of all the working people of the country.

As the party press points out, the economic situation in the republic continues deteriorating, disproportions in the economy are growing and the situation in the domestic market has sharply deteriorated as a result of which the state has been forced to ration many foods, black marketeering is growing.

The results of development of the national economy in the first quarter of this year, which were published, indicate that industrial output in January-March declined by 10.2 percent compared with the same period last year, coal output--by 20.8 percent and cement production--by 30.9 percent. The situation in agriculture is no better. Meat purchases have reduced by 25.9 percent, milk purchases by 20.2 percent. There is a big backlog in the field of construction and assembly work.

The economic crisis holds back the fulfillment of export orders. Thus, for example, coal exports declined by a factor of more than six in the first quarter.

Simultaneously another trend has become manifest--the wage fund grew 20.3 percent in the first quarter, which has further deepened inflationary processes in the country. According to official statistics, the population has now 345,000 million zlotys, for which there is no adequate supply of the necessaries.

The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and the government of the republic have adopted a number of specific measures directed at overcoming the crisis, eliminating the negative phenomena in the economy, for the restoring of normal production rates at mills and factories and normalizing the whole life of the society.

But the implementation of these measures is impeded by the incessant destructive actions in some sections of the Solidarity trade union, in which anti-socialist groupings of the KSS-KOR type, have entrenched themselves and operate jointly with foreign subversive centres. They try to implement in practice the slogan of the antisocialist forces "the worse the better," try to keep up tensions and an atmosphere of anarchy and chaos.

Trying to shirk the effort of stabilizing the economy, the rightwing forces of Solidarity shift the blame for the crisis on the government machinery.

Claiming the role of a sole guarantor of renovation in the country, the rightwing leaders of Solidarity have completely removed the trade union organization from the resolution of production questions.

Under the pressure of anti-socialist elements, which entrenched themselves in Solidarity, the trade union organization is reluctant even to resolve purely trade union matters. When asked about it, they asnser: "It is not our problem, our task is to control and distribute."

Striving to assume only these functions, they want to appear solely as "supragovernmental" and "suprastate" observers, who bear no responsibility. On the other hand, these "defenders" of the interests of the working class are always ready to accuse the Polish United Workers Party, the people's power, the socialist system of People's Poland of everything.

In these difficult conditions the Polish communists do much for consolidation of the party ranks of the working class and all the patriotic forces, defending the ideals of socialism. They uphold the socialist way of their homeland's development and call on all the citizens to give a resolute rebuff both to internal and external enemies of People's Poland.

ARZUMANOV VIEWS WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD260008 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 25 May 81

[Commentary by Moscow radio observer Georgiy Arzumanov]

[Text] It is quite obvious that leaders of a number of Western countries are striving to utilize the situation in Poland to put as many obstacles as possible in the way of solving the current international problems. Only this can explain the deliberations on the Polish issue contained in the communique published after the conclusion of the recent NATO session in Rome. While appealing perfidiously for a refrainment from any foreign interference, the authors of the communique keep silent about the fact that it is precisely from Washington and other West European capitals that various recommendations and advice flow in, telling Poles how they should behave. This is practically tantamount to directly interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland and should be stopped, TASS commented on the NATO document.

How fair this evaluation is, is confirmed by ever new facts. It is worth noting, among other things, that many premises of the document entitled "The Directions of the Trade Union's Activities in the Present Situation," not long before its publication in Poland, were formulated in the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe. As is known, this transmitter had been established by the U.S. CIA and is financed by it.

The Solidarity document shows [Solidarity's] ambitious drive towards becoming the sole social force able to lead Poland out of the crisis and its ambitious aspirations to lead the society. One could acquaint oneself with these premises in the German language before they appeared in print in the Polish language. To this end, it is sufficient to peruse, for instance, the West German monthly DER SPIEGEL, No 16 of 1981.

One can read there that Solidarity cannot continue to remain aloof from politics and exclusively tackle the classic problems of the trade union movement. The monthly advises Solidarity to get busy, above all, with criticism of the ruling party, to shape public opinion to strive to narrow the sphere of influence of communists and to organize control over the activities of communists.

Such advice was given by the British media long before the publication of the Solidarity document. For example the BBC recommended more active demands for everything from the state, without regard to actual economic possibilities, and recommended ever new concessions.

The advice from the camp of ideological provocateurs in NATO overtly aims at making use of the economic difficulties in Poland in the interests of imperialism, at directing the development of events in the country towards counterrevolution and at diverting people from socialism.

The present trend in the activities of anti-socialist forces in Poland had been theoretically worked out by the brain trusts of NATO countries long before last August. Thus, the North American Center for Research on Poland was created as long ago as June 1975. It had officially declared its political, moral and material assistance to the KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] as well as its readiness to finance each group active in Poland on the condition that it would aim at abolishing socialism. In 1979 a similar anti-Polish center was established on the basis of the weekly CZAS, published in Winnipeg, Canada.

In Europe, many anti-Polish centers began to be created on the basis of the so-called East European Institute at the West Berlin University, and also at the West German universities in Darmstadt and Mogunz. As to the character of the theoretical research conducted there, this can best be seen from their subject matter. Here are the titles of some of the openly published books and scientific dissertations: "Nationality Problems in German Eastern Provinces Under the Administration of Poles;" "Political Opposition in Poland;" "Political and Economic Analysis of Possible Causes of the Chaos in Poland."

NATO, inciting a destabilization of the situation in Poland, has this background: What we are dealing with is, above all, a question of attempting to undermine socialism in Poland and of the so-called dilution [rozmywanie] of the socialist camp. [sentence as heard]

In addition, the lack of economic stabilization in Poland is the grist for the mill of Western businessmen, receiving dividends from loans while at the same time removing competitors from the world market.

Reports from England are symptomatic. As it appears, Great Britain, in connection with a reduction of Polish supplies, intends to deliver to the European market its costly coal and in 1981-82 will almost double its export. To this end, its extraction will be increased, and ports will be reconstructed and adapted to handling coal. The coal shipment capacity will almost double. In Birmingham, dock capacity will be increased to 15 million tons and in the Tyne area from 2-4 million tons.

The events in Poland are also used by NATO propaganda to fan out right anti-Sovietism, to justify the arms race and to intensify war preparations. Against this background, activities of revanchists are being intensified. In the FRG especially, they are again calling for a revision of the borders existing in Europe.

The anti-Polish actions of NATO seriously complicate the situation in Europe and in the world. The words of NATO leaders about the necessity for self-restraint and responsibility are in direct opposition to their real actions and to their desire of using the Polish situation for their own political and economic goals.

'ANTISOCIALIST IDEOLOGY' MAIN TARGET OF PZPR

LD221237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 81 p 4

[Final part of report by PRAVDA special correspondents O. Losoto and Yu. Sklyarov: "Poland, April-May...."]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--In our numerous conversations with Polish comrades during the tour the question that perhaps came up most often was that of the role and work of party committees and PZPR organizations in the present situation. And, without concealing their great anxiety, the communists talked frankly about extremist elements in the Solidarity trade union association and other opposition forces, supported spiritually and materially by Western special services and anticommunist propaganda and sabotage centers, trying their best to weaken the party's influence, undermine socialism's positions in Poland and change the existing system.

In this tense situation the PZPR has to fight simultaneously on several fronts. The party has to rebuff outright opponents and enemies of socialism and work with the government to find a way out of the extremely difficult and ever deteriorating economic situation. At the same time, it has to strengthen its ranks, enhance its ideological and political tempering and make preparations for the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. It is no secret that in the complex crisis situation that arose in the country by no means all communists and not all party organizations, especially in the initial period, displayed the requisite political maturity. Our Polish friends told us that there was confusion, inertia and actual connivance at the activity of representatives of KSS and other antisocialist forces. Many people were just not ready for an uncompromising political struggle and it took them time to recover from the shock and get moving.

It is with the PZPR that working people link the possibility of surmounting the existing difficulties and strengthening socialism on Polish soil. That is why all party organizations and all communists bear great responsibility. "Today," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently, "party-mindedness means above all supporting all the party's actions aimed at socialist renewal. Not verbal support but vigorous actions. And this requires party cohesion and steadfastness in its ranks. Anyone who fails to realize this today, who thinks that we can wait till it is all over is making a mistake or was wrong to join the party. The PZPR demands of all its members conscious, sage and correct discipline. This is a condition of the stabilization of the country's socioeconomic life."

When analyzing the state of affairs at enterprise and institution party meetings and at aktivs and party committee plenums and drawing the necessary conclusions from the recent social conflicts, communists stress as one of their priority tasks the strengthening of ties with the working class and all working people and the improvement of forms and methods of party organizational and educational activity. The participants in many meetings and aktivs talk of the need to mobilize all party forces for an uncompromising struggle against those who oppose socialist development in Poland. For example, a decision by a recent Warsaw PZPR Committee plenum states that party members have the very important duty of waging a political struggle against manifestations of antisocialist ideology.

At the Warsaw optical plant we mentioned before, the local Solidarity wanted to issue blatantly provocative instructions to the workers: "How to behave under arrest." The plant communists objected and prevented the instructions from being circulated.

Comrades at the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee told us that the present Polish situation urgently demands that communists display a greater sense of responsibility for affairs in their collectives and precision and principle in evaluating various actions.

"The party's every step is being closely watched by everyone: by friends, vacillators and enemies alike. And this makes our work even more significant," committee Secretary Zygmunt Ujejski said. "We must be consistent and firm in solving the tasks. There can be no concessions when it comes to the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, our alliances or our cooperation with the socialist community countries. These are basic principles from which we will not deviate."

Party committees are now trying to devote more attention to ideological education work and to increasing the activeness of grassroots components of the PZPR, party groups and shop party organizations. The working people we met at voivodship committees and industrial enterprise party committees in Warsaw, Katowice, Mielec and Rzeszow were seriously concerned about the increase in violations of party discipline and about the lack of principle, inertia and distrust shown by some PZPR members. Indeed the effectiveness of the party's efforts to get the country out of the crisis depends on the activation of the grassroots cells, they noted.

In the Katowice party organization, which has 360,000 members and candidate members and is one of the biggest in the PZPR, a lot is being done to unite the party ranks, to strengthen them internally, and to restore authority and the confidence of broad public circles in the party. In many party organizations communists are being talked with individually, their activity as party members is being assessed and strict action is being taken against those who have proved unworthy of the title of communist. In the last 9 months alone several thousand people have been expelled from the PZPR here for various reasons.

This is not a purge, we were told at the voivodship committee. It is a heightening of the demands made on communists and on their ideological and political, moral and business standards, a necessary raising of the criteria of party-mindedness. The point is that in recent years these criteria have been lowered. A course was steered toward quantitative growth in the party. Some immature people who wanted to get a party card for their own personal advantage and career entered the party ranks. The situation is now having to be rectified. At the same time, and our interlocutors particularly stressed this, a massacre of cadres must not be allowed to happen. An absolute majority of them have faithfully served the party and the people and are continuing to do so. Yet the Solidarity ideologists, demagogically exploiting the blunders, errors and dishonesty of certain personnel, would like to defame and discredit the entire party, state and economic apparatus and thereby compromise the whole existing system of people's power.

"The culprits will be punished," S. Ujejski said. "We have already expelled some of them from the party. But we will defend the honest people."

In the political struggle, in the atmosphere of unease and instability in which various rumors are current in society, leaflets are circulated and western propaganda media--including Radio Free Europe, the propaganda mouthpiece of the enemies of socialism in Poland--are developing vigorous hostile and subversive activity, the PZPR has begun to pay more attention to briefing its members. Many voivodship committees have begun to publish special news bulletins that cover particular events promptly and from a party standpoint and answer the questions perturbing ordinary party members. These bulletins equip the party aktiv with specific propaganda material.

For instance, in Katowice the bulletin is called FAKTY. It is published as the situation demands, but never less frequently than once a week. We were shown several recent issues. Each one unfailingly contained a section on "How the Week Has Gone." There were short reports: in party groups and party organizations; opinions, debates and decisions; party reports and elections; what people abroad are writing about Poland; and others. One issue carried a feature entitled "V.I. Lenin on the Party." The decisions of voivodship and city party control commissions are regularly reported. People are named and the misdeeds for which they received a particular party penalty are specifically indicated.

FAKTY adopts a principled campaigning [nastupatelnyy] stance, seeking out in the world of information whatever helps to reveal the essence of the phenomena and processes taking place in society.

The PZPR is preparing for its extraordinary ninth congress. The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum heard and discussed a Central Committee Politburo report on the party's tasks in the runup to the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress. It discussed the draft congress theses and changes and additions to the PZPR rules. The congress is planned for 14-18 July this year.

The report and election campaign is developing in the party.

"It will be very difficult," S. Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, stressed at his meeting with us. "Within the party itself there are unhealthy phenomena shaking its ideological foundations and the principle of democratic centralism. The most important issue is the elections of the the party aktiv. New people are now joining the leadership in party organizations. The majority are good, honest communists. But they often have no experience of party work. They must be taught more rapidly."

The precongress debate has heightened party organizations' activeness and involved the broad masses of party members in the discussion of vital problems of the country's development. Often 15-20 people will speak at meetings. The situation in the crest of this wave voices are ringing out, the voices of those who, under the guise of "renewal" and "democratization" would like to force the acceptance of ideas alien to Marxism-Leninism, and who deny the basi principles of party structure.

In their activity the Polish communists take into account the rich experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. The party members and working people of People's Poland are familiarizing themselves with interest with the 26th CPSU Congress materials. The new proposals put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and ending the arms race, and also the section of the report speaking of events in Poland have evoked a great reaction. The Polish communists see the strengthening of Soviet-Polish friendship and of our alliance as the main guarantee of security and an important condition of the country's economic development.

"We are united by common ideals and aims," S. Kania said in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The conditions in which we are working today have become considerably more complex, but it is this that lends special historical significance to our alliance and our unity."

That is how we saw Poland in spring 1981; in the complex contradictions of the political and economic situation, in the struggle against the opponents of socialism who have raised their heads, in the working people's desire to solve the present crisis in the spirit of socialism and in the true interests of the Polish people and the entire socialist community.

FURTHER ON CSSR'S STROUGAL'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD221408 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 May, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today had a meeting with Lubomir St ugal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, who has arrived in Moscow on a brief working visit.

They discussed questions of further developing fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries. Special attention was given to the fulfillment of the understandings reached between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak on the further development of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 22 May states: "They discussed questions of development of fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries. The two sides discussed a number of questions connected with the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-Czechoslovak trade agreement for 1981-85 and reviewed the course of the fulfillment of the program for development of the specialization and cooperation of production up to 1990."]

When exchanging views on international problems the sides noted the vital importance of further mounting struggle for the fulfillment of the new major foreign policy initiatives set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and directed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. They stressed the exceptional importance of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states for the successful advancement of the cause of peace and international security, for deepening mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between all states.

Departure for Home

LD221332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today concluded a brief working visit in Moscow and left for home.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON PARTY'S LEADING ROLE

LD221547 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 16 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fountainhead"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 15 May--The creative application of Marxism-Leninism, consistent use of the CPSU's priceless experience and adherence to the principles of proletarian internationalism are the mainsprings of the successes which have been scored by the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] in 60 historic years, states an editorial in the newspaper RUDE PRAVO--the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee. The editorial was devoted to the CPCZ's 60th anniversary.

The party of Czechoslovak communists became the people's vanguard primarily because it never separated itself from the masses and has always been and remains an organic and integral part of them.

The CPCZ, the editorial points out, has always been and remains a reliable member of the international communist and workers movement. Czechoslovak communists are united with other communist and workers parties by the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and the joint struggle for a bright future for mankind. The ambitious plans for the building of a developed socialist society in the CSSR would be unrealizable without close cooperation with the socialist community countries, especially the Soviet Union.

ZAMYATIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

LD230912 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1700 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The delegation of CPSU personnel led by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, which visited the Hungarian People's Republic within the framework of the plan for interparty relations, returned to Moscow today, 22 May.

GRISHIN SEES OFF MAROTHY-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD221607 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] On 14 May, a delegation of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee headed by L. Marothy, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the party city committee, familiarized itself with the Moscow Gorkom's and Moskovskiy Obkom's House of Political Enlightment, the organization of political education and forms and methods of work with propaganda cadres. Participating in a talk were A.M. Roganov, Moscow Gorkom secretary, I.P. Arkhipova, chief of the gorkom's propaganda and agitation department, and V.K. Ivanov, chief of the House of Political Enlightment.

The guests then viewed an all-union artistic exhibition entitled "We Are Building Communism" in the arena. The Budapest delegation has left for home. The delegation members were seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, R.F. Dementyeva, Moscow Gorkom secretary, and responsible workers of the gorkom. Among those seeing the delegation off was M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

COVERAGE OF HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S YEREVAN VISIT

Meeting With Kirakosyan

LD221511 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] ARMENPRESS--Matyas Szuros, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, has arrived in Yerevan from Tbilisi together with his wife.

On 7 May the Hungarian ambassador called on Dzh.S. Kirakosyan, Armenian minister of foreign affairs. A friendly conversation took place between the minister and the ambassador.

Meets Sarkisov, Sarkisyan

LD221513 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 8 May 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Hungarian Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 7 May Matyas Szuros, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is currently visiting Yerevan, was received by B.Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the course of the conversation B.Ye. Sarkisov briefed the visitor on the achievements of Soviet Armenia's working people under the Communist Party's leadership within the family of the fraternal Soviet peoples and acquainted him with the structure and work of the republic's supreme organ of state power--the Armenian Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

The reception took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere. Taking part in it were: Dzh.S. Kirakosyan, Armenian minister of foreign affairs; A.M. Sarumyan, Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy administrator of affairs; Gyula (Tyurmer), second secretary of the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, who is accompanying the ambassador.

On the same day Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was received by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers.

In the course of the conversation, which was friendly and cordial in tone, F.T. Sarkisyan acquainted the visitor with the successes scored by the republic's working people during the 10th 5-Year Plan and with the prospects for the development of the Armenian SSR's national economy in the current 5-year plan period. Questions relating to economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties between the Armenian SSR and Hungary within the framework of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation were touched upon.

Present at the reception were: Dzh. S. Kirakosyan, Armenian minister of foreign affairs; G. Ye. Vartanyan, Armenian Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, and Gyula (Tyurmer), second secretary of the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

Meeting With Demirchyan

LD221515 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Conversation at Armenian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 8 May K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, received Matyas Szuros, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and had a conversation with him.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan told him about the successes scored by Soviet Armenia's working people in the 10th 5-Year Plan and pointed out that the Armenian SSR is now one of the most vigorous developing republics in the Soviet Union. The 11th 5-Year Plan program and the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress are being successfully implemented. Armenia's working people are working with great enthusiasm. They achieved high indicators in the results for the first quarter of the current year.

With reference to the close and fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary Comrade K.S. Demirchyan stressed that economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the Armenian SSR and Hungary is also developing and strengthening. Soviet Armenia has joined with Hungary's Gyor-Sopron County, ties with which are expanding and embrace a variety of spheres of life.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan acquainted the ambassador with the Armenian party organization's work to implement the historic decisions of the 26th congress of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Matyas Szuros expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded him and conveyed to Comrade K.S. Demirchyan cordial greetings from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Hungarian Government and all the Hungarian people.

We wish the Armenian people, he said, prosperity within the great family of the Soviet peoples and further successes in communist building.

Present during the conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were: L.P. Mansareyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department; Dzh.S. Kirakosyan, Armenian minister of foreign affairs, and Gyula (Tyurmer), second secretary at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

Visit Ends

LD221517 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Following his visit to Armenia Matyas Szuros, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and his wife left for Moscow 8 May.

During his stay in the republic the visitor was shown Yerevan's sights and new construction projects, visited the Matenadaran State Scientific Research Institute for the study of ancient manuscripts and toured the architectural antiquities of Garni and Gegarda.

M. Szuros had a meeting with activists of the Armenian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Armenian chapter of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society.

The Armenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a luncheon in the Hungarian ambassador's honor. Minister Dzh. S. Kirakosyan and M. Szuros exchanged friendly toasts.

GROSSU-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

LD231445 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Grossu, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, returned from Sofia today after participating in the work of 34th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. During its stay in Bulgaria the delegation was received by Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Council of State.

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--In Sofia a program has been signed for developing and deepening cooperation during 1981-85 between the Bulgarian Ministry for National Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The new document provides for raising the quality of vocational training of cadres, joint study of problems of education, improvement of study programs, developing new teaching aids, and exchanging specialists and students. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 24 May 81 LD]

TBILISI-VARNA AIR ROUTE--A new air route has been opened between Varna in Bulgaria and Tbilisi in Georgia. It will be served by Tu-134 aircraft of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot. Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad already have an air service in Varna. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 May 81 LD]

FURTHER REPORTS ON ROMANOV'S VISIT TO FINLAND

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD231045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 22 May (TASS)--The CPSU delegation headed by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and the delegations from the other fraternal parties which have arrived in Finland to participate in the 19th Finnish Communist Party Congress today laid wreaths at the monument to Finnish Red Guards who were involved in the 1918 workers revolution in Finland. The monument is in central Helsinki.

Romanov Address

LD221816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 22 May (TASS)--Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, has conveyed an ardent, fraternal greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the delegates of the 19th Finnish Communisty Party Congress and to all the communists and working people of the country on behalf of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is a great friend of the Finnish people and an outstanding fighter for the triumph of communism and peace on earth.

The communists of the Soviet Union and Finland are linked by longstanding ties of friendship and solidarity, said Grigoriy Romanov. The revolutionary struggle of the working people of Finland has for decades been closely connected with the struggle of the Russian proletariat. Our working class Finnish brothers were in the ranks of those who won the October Revolution and defended its achievements. Many pages in the history of the relations between our two parties bear the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, whose comradely advice and meetings with Finnish revolutionaries played a considerable role in the development of the Finnish Communist Party as the fighting vanguard of the working people. A sense of great responsibility for the destiny of its country and genuine patriotism--these have always been and remain to this day the hall marks of your party's activities. We are well aware of the fact that the Communist Party of Finland's current work for the sake of the vital interests of working people, for peace, democracy and socialism, is a difficult, dedicated and noble work. Finnish comrades are making great efforts to strengthen the unity of party ranks, regarding this as a most important prerequisite to solving the problems they face.

The prominent leader of the Communist Party of Finaland and of the international communist movement, Otto Kuusinen, whose birth centenary we are commemorating together with you this year, always called for the preservation of party unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, otherwise--he often quoted these words of Karl Marx--uncoordinated action of communists is punished by their overall defeat. On the basis of Finland's urgent economic and political development needs, the Communist Party of Finland has drawn up in recent years a number of documents directed at the implementation of important democratic transformations in the interests of broad circles of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia as well as the advance of the country along the path of peace and progress. Soviet communists are invariably in solidarity with you, dear friends.

Grigoriy Romanov went on to speak about the work of the communists and the entire Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The profound crisis of capitalist society, which has gripped not only the economy but also the politics, ideology and morality of bourgeois society, contrasts with the historical optimism of the socialist countries. The exacerbation of both internal and interimperialist contradictions in the capitalist countries is also having an impact on the foreign policy of imperialism.

We are faced with a serious growth in international tension. It has been inspired by the most aggressive circles of the ruling classes in the West, above all in the United States. They are banking on the arms race and striving to use it as a instrument for achieving military superiority over the socialist world.

The plans of the Washington administration and NATO to deploy new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western European countries are particularly alarming. They threaten the future of the continent and directly affect the security of the northern European states.

That is why, in the people's struggle for peace and gainst the military danger, there is currently no more important goal than to continue detente and to intensify it, to curb the arms race and to carry out effective disarmament measures.

Throughout the entire history of Soviet-Finnish relations the Finnish Communist Party has consistently campaigned for friendship and cooperation between our countries. The CPSU values the high level of these relations, which has been achieved on the basis of the 1948 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. It has been repeatedly noted in joint, interstate documents that all the clauses of the treaty are still relevant today.

The line of further development of friendship with Finland is a principled and consistent one, it was reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union does not have and cannot have any policy toward Finland except one of the utmost strengthening of friendship and cooperation.

In conclusion the head of the CPSU delegation expressed confidence that in carrying out a consistent class-based policy, the Finnish Communist Party will achieve new successes in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, for the strengthening of the unity of action of the working class, and the creation of a broad alliance of all the country's progressive forces for the sake of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress. He read out the CPSU Central Committee greeting to the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Grigory Romanov presented the 19th Finnish Communist Party Congress with a picture depicting the historic ceremony at which the final document of the European Security and Cooperation Conference was signed by Leonid Brezhnev in Helsinki in 1975.

Visit to Lenin's Residence

LD242300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1157 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 24 May (TASS)--The CPSU delegation led by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradski Obkom, which is taking part in the work of the 19th Finnish Communist Party Congress, today laid flowers at the memorial plaque on the house in Helsinki's Hakaniemen Square, where V.I. Lenin, leader of the proletarian revolution, lived in the autumn of 1917.

Kekkonen Receives Romanov

LD251400 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 25 May (TASS)--Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, today received Grigoriy Romanov, head of the CPSU delegation to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom

In the conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the development of good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 1948, and in the spirit of the accords which were reached during the talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Urho Kekkonen in November 1980.

Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to the Finnish Republic, took part in the discussion.

There also took place a meeting between Grigoriy Romanov and Ahti Karjalainen, chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish intergovernmental standing commission on economic cooperation and member of the Center Party leadership.

Delegations' Departure

LD251524 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1417 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 25 May (TASS)--The CPSU delegation comprising Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom (head of the delegation); Karl Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department which was taking part in the work of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland [CPF], left Helsinki today.

The delegation was seen off at Helsinki Airport by Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the CPF; Taisto Sinisalo, vice president of the CPF; Arvo Aalto, general secretary of the CPF; Ville Pessi, honorary chairman of the CPF, and other members of the party leadership.

The delegation was seen off by Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, and other officials.

RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD261110 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Rome, 26 May TASS--Arnaldo Forlani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, today tended his cabinet's resignation to Italian President Alessandro Pertino.

This step has been prompted by a political scandal connected with the exposure of the affiliation of prominent figures of the ruling majority in Italy with the secret Mason Lodge "P-2". As it turned out, that secret organization has been involved in a whole number of provocative actions and bloody sallies by right-wing extremists and in financial machinations and even in preparation for a coup d'etat. A list of the members of the lodge, found during a search at the place of the founder of the lodge, L. Gelli, a fascist, contained the name of Adolfo Sarti, minister of justice, a Christian Democrat. Mentioned in the list were also another two ministers, leaders of ruling parties, prominent officers of the armed forces and security services.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO GREECE, TURKEY VIEWED

West's Visit to Greece

LD230104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Athens, 22 May TASS--Francis West, an aide to the U.S. defense secretary, arrived today in the Greek capital primarily to conduct talks concerning American military bases in Greece. As a representative of the American Embassy announced here, West will meet the Greek foreign minister, the minister of defense and the chief of the Greek General Staff.

The talks between Washington and Athens about the future of American military bases began in February of this year. As is known, the agreement on the period of operation for the use of the bases ran out in 1976. However, the United States is using them on a "temporary basis".

The Pentagon is giving particular significance to its bases in Greece and intends to modify them in accordance with its military and strategic plans. Information has seeped through to the press that new electronic equipment is arriving at Pentagon bases on the Island of Crete, and runways to receive heavy aircraft are being prepared at the Air Force base of Ellinikon in Athens.

The Greek press is already noting that the American side is taking a very hard position. As the paper ELEVTHEROTIPIA emphasized, the Americans "will have nothing to do with any joint command of the bases or with the slightest control over them on the Greek side."

Observers stress that the arrival in Athens of West testifies that the Americans are hastening to complete talks about the bases on Greek territory and that his mission consists of bringing pressure to bear upon the Greek side.

Ankara Stopover

LD231439 Mosocw in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Acting U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Francis West, accompanied by General Graves has arrived in Ankara. Ankara is the last stop on what the visitors say is a fact-finding tour. Francis West and General Graves had earlier visited Jordan, Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. According to Francis West, the question of the so-called defense of the Gulf was discussed in these countries. Progressive circles in Turkey are following with concern the efforts of the U.S. hawks to drag Turkey into their aggressive plans and to create a new bloc in the Middle East with the participation of Turkey. These plans greatly endanger Turkey's national interests and its relations with its neighbors, including the Arab countries.

PRAVDA PRINTS BREZHNEV CABLE TO GEN KENAN EVREN

LD221433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, chief of the General Staff and National Security Council president of the Republic of Turkey

On the centenary of the birth of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey, I send good wishes to you and to the friendly Turkish people.

The Soviet Union believes that the traditions of peace, friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Turkey established by V.I. Lenin and M.K. Atuturk have been and remain the firm foundation on which Soviet-Turkish relations develop.

People in our country respect the memory of M.K. Ataturk and greatly revere him as republican Turkey's outstanding statesman.

I express the confidence that the good-neighborly ties between our two countries will continue to strengthen in the interests of the Soviet and Turkish peoples and for the good of world peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

NOVOYE VREMYA RECALLS ATATURK'S CONTRIBUTIONS

LD221333 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20 15 May 81 pp 25-26

[A. Akhmedzyanov article: "Kemal Ataturk's Behests"]

[Excerpts] K. Ataturk was the first Turkish statesman to be able to rise above class prejudices and correctly realize the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia for the success of the Turkish people's struggle against imperialism. He saw Soviet Russia, which had thrown off its own oppressors and repelled the onslaught of the foreign interventionists, as the new Turkey's natural ally. And the Soviet Government's first acts--the decree on peace and the abolition of secret treaties, including those relating to the partition of Turkey--and sincere sympathy for the liberation struggle of the peoples of the East should not but elicit profound respect from Turks.

His belief in Soviet Russia prompted K. Ataturk to send V.I. Lenin on 26 April 1920 a letter which he suggested establishing diplomatic relations between the two states and asked for assistance to be given to Turkey, including assistance in the shape of weapons. (Another of his letters said: "I also assure you that we will never conclude an agreement or enter a coalition directly or indirectly aimed against Soviet Russia.")

In the message replying to K. Ataturk the Soviet Government stated that it was "happy to lay the firm foundation for the friendship that is to unite the Turkish and Russian peoples." On V.I. Lenin's recommendation, the government agreed to give Turkey disinterested assistance, and--it is worth recalling--this was at a very hard time for the Soviet Republic as well: The civil war was underway, and many areas of the country were occupied by foreign interventionists.

In 1920-21 Turkey was sent: 39,000 rifles, 63 million cartridges, 327 machineguns, 54 artillery pieces, about 147,000 shells, grenades and bombs, R10 million in gold and more than 200kg of gold bullion. But substantial though this aid was, what was still more important for struggling Turkey was its moral and political significance.

Life itself and the struggle against the common enemies dictated the need for a political and economic rapprochement and close friendship between the two neighboring countries.

On 16 March 1921 a Soviet-Turkish treaty on "friendship and fraternity" was signed in Moscow. The document stressed the "contact between the national and liberation movement of the peoples of the East and the struggle of Russia's working people for a new social system." The treaty proclaimed a common desire to establish "constant cordial relations and indissoluble sincere friendship based on the two sides' mutual interests...."

In a speech to the Grand National Assembly (Meclisi) in 1920, K. Ataturk demonstrated the sheer extent of the difference between the attitudes of the West and of Soviet Russia toward Turkey: "The entente powers headed by Britain, on the one hand, are trying with all the resources and forces at their command to destroy and crush us and, on the other hand, are trying to use all their wealth and might to prevent the Bolsheviks from holding out a hand to our oppressed nation."

"We are friends with Russia," K. Ataturk declared in a speech to the Meclisi in September 1921, "because Russia was quicker than anyone to recognize our national rights and show us respect. On those terms Russia can be confident today, tomorrow and always of Turkey's friendship."

Developing the same thought later, in 1922, he said: "We are perfectly well aware of what the Western powers want from us and of the price at which we can obtain assistance from them: It would lead to our enslavement. The slogans put forward by the Russian revolution guarantee us national rebirth and independence. There can be no disagreement about whom we should follow, and we are following Russia unreservedly."

Throughout the subsequent years of K. Ataturk's life fruitful cooperation developed between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey in both the political and the economic spheres. The Soviet Union gave Turkey assistance in industrial building, supplied equipment and offered credits, and mutually advantageous trade agreements were concluded.

In one of his last speeches, in 1936, K. Ataturk said: "I must recall with exceptional satisfaction that our friendship with the USSR, our great era and land neighbor, friendship that has proved its worth for 15 years now, is continuing to develop normally with the same force and sincerity as in its first days."

To the end of his days K. Ataturk--he died 10 November 1938--pursued and upheld a policy of friendship and good-neighborliness with the USSR.

One of the aims of enemies of Turkey and the Turkish people has always been to destroy its good relations with the Soviet Union. It is worth recalling that shortly after the signing of the treaty "on friendship and fraternity" between Turkey and Soviet Russia such an attempt was made by Lord Curzon, for instance. In conversations with (Yusuf Kemal-Bey), head of the Turkish mission that signed the treaty, he said that "we are worried by your sincere relations with the Soviets...."

To this day the West pursues a similar line. It is trying to influence the Turkish ruling circles by intimidating them with the invented "Soviet threat." The imperialist powers dragged Ankara into NATO and are doing their utmost to turn Turkey into an anti-Soviet outpost on the bloc's southern flank.

At the beginning of 1981 Turkey's present military leadership ratified the Turkish-American agreement on "cooperation in the joint defense sphere" and in April, during Turkish Foreign Minister I. Turkmen's official visit to the United States, questions were considered of expanding American military deliveries to Turkey.

The resumption and expansion of the activity of the American military bases and long-range electronic intelligence stations on Turkish territory, which are directed against Turkey's northern neighbor--the Soviet Union--by no means promote the strengthening of peace in the region, of course. Such actions by no means accord with the vital interests of the Turkish people or with the foreign policy principles laid down and bequeathed by K. Ataturk.

As before, the Soviet Union consistently desires mutually advantageous Soviet-Turkish cooperation. From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev stressed the USSR's readiness "to further develop good relations with our neighbor Turkey." This is in Turkey's interests. This is what the "father of Turks" K. Ataturk always advocated so passionately.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, GREETED BY BREZHNEV

LD260812 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS--Husayn ibn Talal, the king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. At the airport the guest was met by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

SOVIET ADVISERS STATIONED IN LEBANON DENIED

LD251152 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 25 May 81

[TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin: "Tel Aviv's Provocative Fabrication"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin speaking in Tel Aviv made the provocative allegation that "Soviet advisers are stationed in Lebanon together with Syrian military units". The fabrications by the Israeli premier can be regarded hardly as a product of sick imagination, but as deliberate and premeditated misinformation designed to delude Arab and world public opinion.

It is noteworthy that Tel Aviv resorts to such fabrications at a time when the Middle East situation has been sharply aggravated by the bellicose course of the Israeli ruling circles who ignore serious warnings as regards the adverse consequences of armed aggression against Lebanon and Syria prepared by Israeli militarists.

The Israeli military who are openly backed by the United States which gave the green light to aggression have actually launched an undeclared war against neighbouring sovereign Lebanon. Thousands of civilians, Lebanese and Palestinians, die and are left homeless. Immense damage which is difficult to repair is caused to the Lebanese economy. Acquiring some "right" to control the Lebanese air space and Lebanese land contrary to all international norms, Tel Aviv launched at the same time a campaign of brazen threats of a peremptory nature against Syria. It used as a pretext Syria's deployment in Lebanon of anti-aircraft missiles--a retaliatory defensive measure taken to protect the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon against Israeli air attacks.

There is hardly any need to mention that Syrian troops were deployed in Lebanon at the request of the government of that country in accordance with the decision of the League of Arab States to help reach national conciliation and normalise the situation in that country.

It goes without saying that there were no Soviet advisers whatsoever in Lebanon, nor are there any now. The provocative fabrication was used under the circumstances by Tel Aviv in order to justify its adventurous militaristic course which is condemned by world public opinion and seek a pretext for another aggressive sortie against Arab neighbours and Palestinians.

U.S. CREATING BRIDGEHEAD WITH PLANNED SINAI FORCE

LD260947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 81 p 5

[Aleksey Vasilyev article: "Creating a Bridgehead"]

[Text] A Washington representative has handed over to Tel Aviv and Cairo the American "memorandum of agreement" concerning the creation of so called "multinational armed forces" on the Sinai Peninsula. The United States, Israel and Egypt began elaborating the technical details of their dangerous plans in that region after they failed to involve the United Nations in realizing the Camp David compact.

Following the withdrawal of Israeli troops from this strategically important region, which is scheduled for April 1982, it is planned to deploy there several thousand soldiers from the United States, as well as its allies in military blocs. It is proposed that this will be a highly mobile and well-equipped grouping. It is designed to fulfill several functions. The grouping must be capable of conducting independent operations as a vanguard of the Rapid Deployment Force being set up by the United States. It is being entrusted with the task of keeping in readiness the military bases that exist there--the most modern ones in the Near and Middle East--as a springboard for the bulk of the U.S. interventionist corps. The foreign troops in the Sinai will also serve as a connecting link between Washington's two chief henchmen in this region of the world--Israel and Egypt--and will cement their actual alliance. Cairo's diffident stipulations about the "limited" use of the future Sinai grouping "exclusively to maintain peace between Egypt and Israel" are just routine camouflage of the As-Sadat regime's true policy.

The preparations to create "multinational armed forces" are in the mainstream of realizing the goals of which U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig spoke during his recent trip to the Near East. It is a question of "freezing" the solution of the Palestinian problem, which is the key to a Near East settlement, and using the Camp David agreements to fulfill U.S. strategic designs in the Persian Gulf basin. The American military's future bridgehead in the Sinai would be an important link in the system of American military bases in the Near East and Africa.

The Sinai springboard is also assuming special significance for Washington strategists because all the Arab countries except Egypt and Oman are refusing to permit an American "military presence" on their territory.

The plans of Washington and its henchmen are dangerous to peace in the Near and Middle East. They are directed against the desire of the peoples of this region to ensure their security themselves, without external interference, and to have free control over their natural riches. In the light of these U.S. preparations everyone who values the cause of peace notes with special force the constructiveness of the Soviet proposals relating to a settlement of the Near East crisis.

ISRAELI DEMANDS ON SYRIANS, HABIB MISSION VIEWED

LD221920 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 22 May 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "Israel Steps Up Tension in Lebanon"]

[Text] Moscow, 22 May, TASS--Israel is sealing up its ultimatums to Syria. In yesterday's interview with American television Israeli Prime Minister Begin demanded the withdrawal of Syrian air defence batteries not only from Lebanon but this time also from Syrian territory itself, that is, from areas bordering on Lebanon. Thus the Tel Aviv leaders would like to ensure perfect impunity for its aircraft making barbarous attacks on Lebanon and overflying Syrian territory.

In short, if one can speak today of any results brought about by the mission of special U.S. envoy Habib, one has to state that it has only contributed to the escalation of insolent claims by Israel. It was clear from the very beginning that by interfering in the Lebanese crisis, the Washington leaders were far from planning to remove the main cause of tension, as they were not going to check the Israeli hawks who are fully maintained by the Pentagon. On the contrary, the U.S. "diplomatic effort" was unambiguously aimed at making Syria accept the Israeli ultimatum.

Syrian President al-Asad stressed in an interview with American television networks that Washington's envoy had mostly reiterated Israeli demands to the Syrian side.

Begin's demands only complicate the situation around Lebanon. They testify to the effect that the Tel Aviv authorities do not seek a compromise, as Begin maintains, but are looking for a new pretext to whip up tension and military hysteria. This attitude of the Israeli military is due to at least two reasons.

The first reason is that Israel's overall policy is becoming increasingly aggressive as the United States expands its military, economic and political aid to Tel Aviv. The second reason is that a sooner settlement of the Lebanese crisis is something Washington does not plan because this might interfere with U.S. penetration of the Middle East and with the building up of its military and political presence there.

It is obvious that if the United States did not back up Israeli aggressors and supply Israel with the newest weapons and technology, the Tel Aviv leaders would never dare violate peace in the Middle East, to say nothing of doing this in such an arrogant and unceremonious manner.

The coordinated efforts by American imperialism and Israeli aggressors are based on their common interests and goals. Both Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the captured Arab lands, do away with the Palestinian resistance movement and split Arab nations into hostile groups. This sinister alliance of imperialism and Zionism is the main threat to the Arab peoples and to Middle East peace.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ISRAELI 'TERROR' CAMPAIGN HIT

LD221255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 May 81 p 3

[G. Musayelyan commentary: "Camp David 'Firebirds'"]

[Text] The colors most characteristic of Lebanon today are red and black. Poppies are aflame in the mountains, roses are flowering in the cities and villages, and the orange and lemon trees are in scarlet attire. But it is not nature that determines Lebanon's colors. The Camp David doves of peace, having turned into huge "firebirds," are leaving districts of Beirut and Palestinian refugee settlements in ashes.

For many years now Lebanon has served as a distinctive barometer of tension in the Near East. The exacerbation of the situation in and around that country has always been a prologue to a new explosion in the region fraught with danger not only for the peoples of the Near East but also for the whole world.

It is no accident that the forces of imperialism and Zionism have chosen the present moment for a conspiracy against Lebanon. They are trying to use for their own purposes the general deterioration in the international situation caused by aggressive U.S. policies.

All means are valid to achieve an aim, Tel Aviv believes. And now, like Washington--the "defender" of Muslims in Afghanistan--Israel has proclaimed itself the protector of Lebanese Christians. It is precisely interference by Tel Aviv, which is fanning dissension among religious communities, that is one of the most important causes of the new outbreak of civil war in the country. And that is what Israel is counting on. On the pretext of defending the rightwing forces it intends to introduce troops onto the territory of Lebanon and destroy the patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement.

The atmosphere of war hysteria is constantly being fueled by Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin and the country's other Zionist leaders. Thus, Begin declared in an ABC television interview that "military action by Israel is almost inevitable." In this speech to the congress of the ruling Likud group he rained down strongly-worded threats to Syria and Lebanon, emphasizing "the Israeli Air Force's readiness to carry out strikes against those countries and the Palestinians at any moment." At the same time the question of the antiaircraft missiles deployed by Syria on Lebanese territory is being artificially blown up, although Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan has explained that it is Lebanon's lawful right to set up missiles and that this has been done to protect the country against attack by Israeli aircraft.

When you analyze Tel Aviv's actions, you can make out an analogy between them and the steps taken by former U.S. President J. Carter at the time of his election campaign. On the eve of elections to the Knesset (parliament) today Begin is also seeking to kindle a military conflict and thereby divert the voters' attention from the failure of his socioeconomic policy and to unite them on a platform of unbridled chauvinism.

"The scenario of the tragic events, which are claiming the sons and daughters of long-suffering Lebanon," the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE writes, "was drawn up outside that country. Not in Syria, as Western bourgeois propaganda tries to maintain, picking up the allegations of extreme rightwing Lebanese forces, but in the United States and Israel. Precisely these two countries played the decisive role in the sharp exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon--a state which only a few years ago was one of the most prosperous in the Near East."

Numerous facts convincingly show that precisely the Americans and Israelis armed the Phalangists' fascist militia headed by Bashir al-Jumayyill, which has established virtual control in the north of the country. In southern Lebanon Washington and Tel Aviv have "placed on the throne" the puppet Sa'd Haddad, who is tied militarily, economically and financially to Israel.

Occasionally, as a blind, official Washington verbally censures Tel Aviv's policy. In fact, however, it is sending it more and more consignments of modern weapons from across the ocean: tanks, aircraft and artillery. And in a recent television interview Richard Allen, the President's adviser on national security affairs, made two statements on the Near East which represent a direct U.S. departure from the former official stand. Allen declared: "We must define the PLO as a terrorist organization." "The military actions taken by Israel with regard to PLO detachments in Lebanon," he pointed out, "relate to the category of 'hot pursuit' and are therefore justified."

Thus, the present American administration, which has embarked on the path of escalating aggressive sallies against Arabs both directly and through its local agents--whether in Lebanon, the Persian Gulf region or North Africa--is trying to cover its actions with the screen of the struggle against international terrorism. At the same time it is giving all possible encouragement to the terror campaign mounted by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The "key factor" in Israel's present action, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES emphasizes, was "the conviction that the new U.S. administration would silently support or at least refrain from criticizing Israel's decision."

Sharply censuring the provocative U.S. and Israeli actions against independent Lebanon, the public of the Arab East and of other countries on different continents rightly emphasizes that they are resulting in a further exacerbation of the already dangerously explosive situation in the Near East. Israeli working people also oppose the Tel Aviv rulers' expansionist course. A demonstration by 10,000 representatives of many different sections of the population recently passed through the capital's streets. The demonstrators emphasized in their speeches that Israel's present military actions are closely supported by the United States, which is seeking thereby to consolidate [zatverdit] its permanent military presence in the Near East.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

LD230225 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2202 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 May (TASS)--A delegation of the Popular Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine, led by its Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah visited the Soviet Union from 18-22 May at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee. The delegation included Deputy Secretary General Yasser 'abd Rabbo, and members of the Politburo of the front Taysir Haled and Abu Leila.

Representatives of the Soviet public and the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine resolutely condemned the escalation of aggressive actions against sovereign Lebanon, its national patriotic forces and units of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, which has been undertaken by Israel and its agents with the support of American imperialism.

Support was expressed for the Syrian Arab Republic, which is taking firm positions in opposition to military and political pressure by the United States and Israel, and is consistently defending the legal rights and interests of the Arab peoples from the encroachments of imperialism and Zionism.

Soviet public representatives expressed their unfailing solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle, guide by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, for the exercise of their inalienable national rights, for self-determination and the creation of an independent state. Soviet people welcome the growing unity of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all Arab forces coming out against the aggressive designs of the U.S. and Israel in the Middle East, and in favour to thwart the Camp David collusion and establish a lasting peace in that region.

The Palestinian delegation expressed its deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their principled and consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestinians and other Arab nations and declared its firm support for the proposals, advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, to ensure a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement.

The delegation was received by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The members of the delegation laid wreaths to the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

SYRIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT IN UZBEK SSR

GF201436 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The visiting Syrian delegation headed by Najah al-'Attar, minister of social affairs and natioral guidance, [name and title as heard] continues to acquaint itself with social life in the Uzbek SSR.

The members of the delegation were received today by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Rashidov briefed the guests on the targets achieved during the past 5-year development plan period. He also acquainted them with the economic, scientific and social objectives of the current 5-year development plan. The Syrian guests have observed a display of Uzbek folk [word indistinct] at the Lenin Mausoleum.

Departs for Moscow

GF331745 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] The visiting Syrian delegation headed by Minister of Social Affairs and National Guidance Najah al-'Attar left Tashkent for Moscow today. The Syrian minister told a Tashkent Radio correspondent prior to her departure: I am amazed by the development in Uzbekistan since it has become a Soviet Socialist Republic. The achievements of this republic, particularly in the social field, are numerous. The Syrian people are [word indistinct] with the friendship of the people of the Soviet Union, which is a sincere friend to the Arab people. Our current visit and the agreements that (?have been) signed in Moscow have given new momentum to our friendship.

RADIO MOSCOW SUPPORTS IRAN, LAUDS RELATIONS

NC232209 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 May 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary: "On the Basis of Equal Rights and Mutual Respect"]

[Text] Greetings dear listeners: Mr Ahmad 'Azizi, a deputy in Iran's Foreign Ministry, said last Tuesday that Iran adopted the principle that it should be neither with the East nor with the West as the basis of its policy.

As we know, the Pahlavi clique that ruled the country for many years always pursued a pro-West and pro-imperialist policy. The U.S., British and German imperialists relied on Iranian reactionaries to control Iran, sometimes on their own but in most cases jointly. They deprived your country of its independence and actually turned it into a colony of the West. With the anti-imperialist and antimonarchical revolution 2 years ago, Iran was able, for the first time, to begin along the path of independent progress and establish equal relations with all countries. Naturally, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, contrary to the policy of the West, which has declared its strong opposition to Iran's revolution, have always placed and continue to place their relations with Iran on the basis of the principle of full equality and have tried their best for this policy to be successful and to develop further. This policy adopted by the Soviet Union (?angered) the Western governments.

The Iranians are very well aware of all these realities. But even though Mr 'Azizi stated that Iran does not oppose the existence of positive relations with the Soviet Union, at the same time--and as AFP reports--he tried to create doubts on the justness of Moscow's policy toward Tehran and, of course, he did not justify his pronouncements with any facts, since such facts do not exist. The facts that do exist, however, show the exact opposite.

The Soviet Union assesses with interest and fully approves the main objectives of Iran's revolution, among which are the elimination of any type of foreign domination, the attainment of true independence, the ensuring of the country's progress and development and altering Iran's society on the basis of justice and right according to the wishes of the Iranians themselves. Our country, which follows Iran's efforts in seeking a way to progress with interest, believes that a difference in the social system, ideology or religious belief cannot prevent the establishment of good-neighborly relations and the expansion of cooperation based on equality and mutual benefits.

As an example we can refer to the Soviet-Iranian talks on the transit of goods that are now being held in Tehran. Iran's interest in expanding cooperation with our country in this field stems from the fact that last year the United States and, on its orders, other Western governments, imposed an economic siege against Iran trying to pressure it to force the Iranian people to kneel before the West and refrain from implementing an independent policy. In reply to this act by the Western governments and as a response to Iran's wishes, the Soviet Union signed an agreement with its southern neighbor on the transit of goods transported by rail last year and on the transit of goods transported by ship this year. The representatives of the two countries are now in Tehran discussing ways for the future expansion of relations in the field of transportation and in transiting freight.

Another example that is of extreme urgency is the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq. This war is completely meaningless for the two nations and only benefits imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries in the Arab countries and in Iran. The Western governments, whose instigations sparked this war, are trying to use all their means to prevent this conflict from ending. They are using this war to exert pressures on the hostile sides in order to weaken them. The New York TIMES and other Western publications are happy that a large part of Iranian territory has been destroyed and even occupied. But as far as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are concerned, it should be said that their policy is contrary to the West's and they express their sympathies on the war's sacrifices. Since the outbreak of the war the Soviet Union has been persistently striving to end this war through political means and is doing its best to help toward this end. It is clear to all that when some of Iran's Government officials--and high-ranking officials at that--try to equate the Soviet Union's policy with that of the imperialist governments on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, they are completely distorting facts. On the international scene policies toward Iran's revolution vary and are often contradictory. The Western imperialist governments, led by the United States, do all they can to stifle this revolution. The Soviet Union, the socialist nations as well as all progressive forces in the world warmly welcomed and congratulated Iran's revolution and seriously supported it. These are the facts, and those in Iran who are sincerely interested in defending the revolution and in its successful progress cannot ignore these facts. Dear listeners: I thank you for your attention and wish you health and happiness until we meet again.

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED IN SALISBURY

LD241926 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 24 May 81

[By Tass correspondent A. Osipov]

[Text] Salisbury, 24 May, TASS--The elimination of the vestiges of colonialist-racialist oppression in the south of Africa remains as before the paramount objective of the Organization of African Unity, said President Canaan Banana of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Speaking in a TASS interview on the occasion of the Africa Liberation Day to be marked on May 25, he stressed the importance of intensifying efforts directed at support for the liberation movements of Namibia and the South African Republic. The situation in the South African Republic and Namibia, where an atmosphere of lack of rights and repressions against the oppressed mass of the people prevails, the president said, is a source of concern not only for the African public, but also for the entire progressive mankind.

In spite of the repressions by the Pretoria regime, popular resistance is noticeably mounting in the South African Republic, the political awareness of the masses is obviously growing, which in combination with international support will make it possible to wipe out soon from the face of the earth the disgraceful system of racial oppression, Canaan Banana pointed out.

The president has condemned the hypocrisy of the Western powers towards the Pretoria regime. By word of mouth, he said, these powers declare for democracy and human rights, but in fact undermine the very foundation, on which these ideals rest.

On the one hand, they declare their wish to contribute to the elimination of apartheid, but on the other, strengthen in every way possible the economic ties and develop military cooperation with Pretoria, the Zimbabwe president stressed.

He criticised the latest "initiative" of the Reagan administration on the Namibian issue, which disregards the interests of the people of Namibia and its sole legitimate representative--the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). History has shown, C. Banana said, the prospectless nature of the projects, which once failed to consider the opinion of the true masters of the destinies of their countries. Thus, Britain's attempts to make agreement with the Smith regime behind the back of the Zimbabwe people suffered a fiasco. The Camp David accords, which do not meet the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, are also short-lived. An effective basis for a comprehensive settlement in Namibia can therefore be the plan of the United Nations organization.

President Banana stressed the important role of support by the socialist countries in the struggle for the decolonisation of the African Continent. International solidarity is an important support in the liberation struggle, which is waged by the oppressed peoples of the South of Africa, he said. Speaking on the importance of strengthening universal peace and security, the president pointed out that measures for the elimination of the explosive situation in the Middle East and the inhuman apartheid system in the South African Republic must be a component part of that process.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE PLANNING MINISTER

LD211342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov today met and talked with Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Commission of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of planning and agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

MORE ON GEORGIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Shevardnadze Opening Remarks

LD221140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 22 May 81

[Opening speech by Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the meeting on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia and the founding of the Georgian Communist Party--live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich, dear guests and esteemed comrades.

For a man, as we know, 60 years is more than the average lifespan, but for the republic it is a period of maturity and a period of flowering. It is precisely in such a period that Soviet Georgia is today marking its glorious jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Georgian Communist Party. [applause]

A path of 60 years, that is the path of the triumphant march of Great October across the immense expanses of our country and the path by which October led to Georgia. But Great October, 7 November 1917, (?this year marks) the beginning of a new communist counting of the years in the life of our party, the party of the great Lenin, our country, the land of the soviets, our people, the great and mighty Soviet people. [applause]

On that day began the path along which, as (?Leonid Ilich) said, today hundreds of millions of people march and along which mankind itself (?is destined) to march. It is a great path, the path of the Soviet people. It is a path of struggle and victories, heroic achievements, friendship and fraternity. Along this path of friendship and fraternity marches the great (?adviser) of Soviet Georgia. Along this path came to us our most welcome and most honored guest, our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, [applause] who despite being tremendously busy with some of the most important party and state affairs and with resolving some of the major political and international problems, has found the time and opportunity to come and see us and take part in these celebrations. Leonid Ilich, I shall make no secret of it, since the time when from the rostrum of the 26th party congress in Moscow, we, all of our people, publicly invited you to our festivities, each of us has all this time been living in anticipation of whether or not you would come. The greatest and most sincere, and I would say, the most heartfelt concern of our people, of all the working people of the republic, was that Leonid Ilich should most certainly come and be here among us and with us on this festive day. [applause]

And that day has now begun. On behalf of everyone here, on behalf of the whole of our people, we extend to you, dear Leonid Ilich, an ardent and heartfelt welcome to our land and to our festival of friendship and brotherhood. [applause] Your presence gives this day a special significance, a special air of celebration and seriousness [delovitost]. You will see the air of festivitiy in our towns and villages, on the streets and squares, the festivity in every home and every family. Today is a historic day for us.

It began with (?the reading of) the greetings message from the Central Committee of our party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers expressing most pleasant and most cordial feelings and the very best wishes to the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, and all the working people and communists of Soviet Georgia on the occasion of the glorious 60th anniversary.

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, on behalf of all communists and all deputies who have assembled for this festive session, on behalf of everyone present here, to offer heartfelt thanks for such warm congratulations and such cordial wishes, and also to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, that the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of Soviet Georgia, all the republic's working people and communists are doing everything they can to be worthy of such a lofty appraisal, to justify fully the hopes vested in them, and to cope honorably with the tasks alloted to them, to fulfill ahead of schedule the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and successfully implement the historic guidelines of the 26th congress of our party.

Today, comrades, the attention of the entire republic and the whole of our country is fixed on this hall and the whole world is talking of your visit to Georgia today, Leonid Ilich. The roads of friendship and brotherhood have today brought to us our dear guests from all the fraternal union republics, from Moscow and Leningrad and from many autonomous republics, many krays and oblasts of our great homeland. Today we have assembled, as they say, (?in) our whole friendly united family of the Soviet people. [applause]

On behalf of all working people, on behalf of the communists of our republic, accept, our dear guests, the most profound, the most sincere gratitude for that attention, for that honor which you have shown to us by coming here, for your wish to take part in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. On behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet, we warmly and sincerely congratulate on the jubilee the veterans of the party and of the revolution, our entire people, all working people, the heroic working class and our industrious kolkhoz peasantry, our notable Soviet and people's intelligentsia, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and young soldiers of the Soviet Army, men and officers of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Guard Districts, veterans of the Georgian Komsomol and present-day members of the Komsomol, our wonderful young people, all our glorious women, representatives of all our nationalities and ethnic groups inhabiting multinational Georgia. [applause]

We have gathered together at a momentous time, soon after the 26th CPSU Congress, in a period in which an energetic struggle has been launched in the country to implement the congress decisions and the tasks put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his report.

Allow me, dear comrades, to declare open the festive meeting of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Republic, marking the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Georgian Communist Party. [applause]

Shevardnadze Main Speech

LD221308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0654 GMT 22 May 81

[Speech by Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the meeting in Tbilisi on the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and the founding of the Georgian Communist Party--live]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich, our dear guests, comrades and friends. Just now when Leonid Ilich was standing on the rostrum, delivering his speech, and all of us listened attentively and with bated breath, each of us was seized by the same thoughts and the same feelings. First and foremost, there was a great feeling of universal involvement in every important event in the life of the party and the country: In Tbilisi, on the day of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the creation of its Communist Party, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes a speech. Then there was a burning desire to imprint this moment, this feeling, for always, for one's whole life, for Leonid Ilich is present here, together with all of us, with all our guests; with the whole of our people he is sharing in our festivities and the joy of this day.

And, finally, there was a willingness to instantly plunge into work, to roll one's sleeves up right away and take up the job in hand, practically implementing the tasks just advanced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Many joyous, significant and particularly important events have been taking place lately in the life of communists and all working people of the republic. The republic has fulfilled ahead of schedule the tasks of the 10th 5-year period for all basic indicators. There were your cordial congratulations, Leonid Ilich, in connection with this, and the award to Georgia of the Challenge Red Banner for the eighth time. There was also the high evaluation given by you to the work of the Georgian Communist Party in your report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

There was also the conferring of awards on a large group of workers of the republic and the good and heartfelt words you said in connection with this at the congress.

However, perhaps the greatest appreciation and highest award, may I say the greatest award of all, is your arrival in Tbilisi now to attend the festivities on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, and for this very highest award, comrades, thank you immensely, dear Leonid Ilich, on behalf of the communists, all working people of the republic and our entire people. [applause]

We will always remember your speech today, brilliant, profound and wise in the style of Lenin. We are all of us deeply grateful to you for the high appraisal of what has been achieved and at the same time we fully accept the quite justified criticism addressed to us. Unfortunately, we are really up to our ears in problems and serious shortcomings.

We will attentively study and analyze all the questions raised and tasks put forward by you, and we will discuss them at the plenums of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Together with the entire party aktiv we will work out specific measures to implement each conclusion and each thesis of your speech.

I make bold to assure you that all your advice, recommendations and instructions will be implemented absolutely. [applause]

The uncommon very high tact, characteristic of you, Leonid Ilich, has not allowed you on this jubilee day to speak also of our other shortcomings, to speak more strictly and more exactingly. But we know what these shortcomings are, how many we have in the economy, in the management of the national economy and in the use of internal reserves. We need to do a great deal to overcome elements of laxity, disorganization and indiscipline.

Unfortunately, even today we have to say that some negative phenomena have not yet been finally eradicated. There are still shortcomings and defects in ideological and political education work. All this we see, all this we know, we are clearly and fully aware of all this. Precisely this circumstance inspires confidence in us that the existing shortcomings will be overcome, and overcome decisively.

In celebrating its 60th anniversary today, Soviet Georgia is as it were reliving its history once again, in its thoughts again and again retracing the path since the unforgettable February days of 1921, when young Soviet Russia, itself still weakened by foreign intervention and exhausted by civil war, came at the request of the insurgent workers and peasants of Georgia to the aid of the fraternal people, when the heroic 11th Army came. Again and again we retrace the whole of this path, right up to the memorable February days of 1981, when at the 26th CPSU Congress you, Leonid Ilich, very highly assessed the work of our party organization. Sixty years ago, on 25 February 1921, a telegram was dispatched from Tbilisi to the Moscow Kremlin saying: The red flag of Soviet power has been hoisted in Tbilisi, long live Soviet Georgia. And a few days later [applause] a letter arrived in Tbilisi from Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Moscow, saying: Convey to Georgian communists, and particularly to all members of the Georgian Revolutionary Committee, my warm greetings to Soviet Georgia. [applause]

Lenin did not come to Georgia, although he intended to come to us. But Lenin's letters came from Moscow to the Caucasian communists in Tbilisi, full of attention and concern for how to utilize all efforts to develop the productive forces of the rich region and how to fully exploit the natural resources and vast mineral wealth. Sixty years passed. And it was precisely in Moscow, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, at the 26th CPSU Congress that Soviet Georgia greeted its jubilee. It was precisely at the congress that we wanted to stress that the series of fundamental decisions of the Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed over the past 10 years to the communists and working people of Georgia, beginning with the decision concerning the Tbilisi City Committee, are imbued with genuine Leninist concern and Leninist spirit.

At the basis of these well-known documents lay your speech in Tbilisi in 1971 at the jubilee celebrations, in which you, Leonid Ilich, drew attention to the number of substantial shortcomings and negative phenomena, thus acting like Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who said that the best way to celebrate an anniversary is to concentrate attention on unsolved problems.

Fulfilling the program outlined by you 10 years ago, the Georgian SSR has coped successfully with the plans of the 10th 5-year period, has considerably reduced the lag in the most important economic indicators and is now assuming leading positions in these.

Georgian affairs are going well, Leonid Ilich said, and it is very good that the Georgian Communist Party is preparing itself for new achievements in the 11th 5-year period. Yes, we have truly prepared ourselves well for the 11th 5-year period. The communists of Georgia and all our working people have firmly resolved to take another important step on the path toward increasing the republic's contribution to the all-union and general good. A good start has been made to the 5-year plan.

Examining the 60-year path traversed by Soviet Georgia, one would like to say that everything on this path is dear to us, all of this is ours, is vital and is cherished by us. All of this was achieved by difficult labor and at the cost of great efforts. We are naturally proud of our history, our ancient culture and particularly our revolutionary past and the huge contribution made by the Leninist galaxy of Georgian revolutionaries to the all-Russian revolutionary movement.

However, greatest pride is caused by the present day, by what has been achieved and won in our times, in the era of mature and advanced socialism. Together with this, all our thoughts are aimed at the future, at tomorrow, and we believe and know that all the significant deeds which we will all have to carry out will be worthy of even greater respect and arouse even greater pride. And so, just as in the past decade the Communist Party of Georgia consistently implemented your directives, Leonid Ilich, so today your speech will serve as a specific program for the life and struggle of communists and all the working people of the republic for the eighties and the more distant future. [applause]

And I would like to underline today, comrades, that Georgia is scoring all its successes within the fraternal family of the Soviet republics, thanks to the aid and constant support of the entire Soviet people. It is from the great Leninist friendship of peoples that Soviet Georgia has derived and continues to derive its energy and creativity in the struggle for an upsurge in the economy. The great Leninist friendship of peoples is a source of inspiration for the development of our culture. It was through the great Leninist friendship of peoples that the entire 60-year path of Soviet Georgia was trodden. And this path has been outlined in the report by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, which was published in the papers 3 days ago. This is why I shall talk today about friendship and about our fraternity, dear comrades. The whole great family of Soviet peoples has assembled here today for this festive occasion of friendship and fraternity. And my first word in praise of friendship goes to our senior brother in this, our family, the great and brilliant Russian people--creative and revolutionary people. [applause]

Moscow--what a lot this word contains, not just for the Russian heart, as the poet wrote, but also for the hearts of all people without exception, and for all nations. Throughout its 60-year existence, Soviet Georgia has been setting its watch by Moscow, by the Kremlin bells, the most important clock in our world's most recent history. The May chimes of the Kremlin bells ring out our present and our future. And we have with us a little part of spring-like Moscow--the mother of Russian towns, the heart of the great socialist fatherland, a major center of scientific thought in the world. It brightly lights up our festivities today. And (?for all this), we welcome our dear friends, the delegation from the Hero-City of Moscow, led by Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. [applause]

A summer morning in May: In each corner, each town of the country, this wonderful time has its inimitable beauty, its charm and fascination, in this immense country of ours. In Leningrad, the time of the white nights has arrived; the city on the Neva is a beautiful one. It is everlastingly dear to the hearts of everyone, just as the image of great Lenin--whose name is borne with honor by the cradle of the October Revolution--is everlastingly dear to everyone. It was here that resounded the salvo from the Aurora which called the people to rise against the old world. It is from here, too, from Petrograd, that our 60th anniversary takes its beginnings. The city is immeasurably [word indistinct] in its glorious traditions. It became ingrained in Soviet Georgia, in its heroic history and its valiant and splendid present.

And today we are happy to share with you, dear people of Leningrad, the joy of our festival. For joy shared with a friend is double joy. We cordially greet the delegation of the Hero-City of Leningrad, headed by Second Secretary of the Leningrad Obkom Comrade Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov. [applause]

We warmly and cordially welcome to our festival Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, a man who has done so much to strengthen the country's defense might and its armed forces--a true guardian of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, a stronghold of universal peace. [applause]

We are very pleased, comrades, to welcome the illustrious, legendary military commander, marshal of the Soviet Union, twice-Hero of the Soviet Union, profoundly respected, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, who is vitally linked with our Tbilisi. [applause]

We send ardent greetings to that envoy of the glorious guard, the conquerors of space, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, major general of the Air Force, twice-Hero of the Soviet Union, Comrade Petr Ilyich Klimuk. [applause] Ties of friendship, extending over many centuries, bind the Russian and Georgian people. Almost 200 years ago the (?peoples of) of Georgia and Russia cemented their friendship with the Georgiyevsk Treaty, which is, as it were, embodied in the line of poetry by Akakiy Tsereteli: The Georgian and Russian peoples are brothers. The best representatives of the Georgian public have always seen the path of social and national liberation of Georgia closely linked with the Russian revolutionary liberation movement. And today Soviet Russia, eldest of all the brothers, occupies the leading place in the public, multiple economy complex, and like a powerful root feeds the economy of all brother union republics. The great and mighty Russian language, the language of Lenin, is beautiful. It has become the language of intercourse between nationalities. It is precisely thanks to the Russian language that Georgian culture and Georgian literature have become available to many countries and many peoples. On behalf of all present, from the bottom of my heart, I warmly welcome today the delegation from Soviet Russia, headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. [applause]

And in Kiev the grass is now growing--it is the month for the grasses to flower. The famous horse-chestnuts on the Kreshchatik are in blossom. And this corresponds in the very best way to the image of the 50-million-strong flourishing Ukraine, our own dear brother. The working people of the Ukraine are making an enormous contribution to the country's economy. The famous hard-coal basins, powerful electricity stations, metallurgical and machine-building works--that is what the republic is like today, one of the biggest industrial and agricultural centers of the country. Smelts of friendship between Zaporoshye and Rustavi metallurgists; the traditional competition between miners of Nikopol and Chistura, farmers of (Grichensky) and Makharaeze--all of this is the fraternal ties of our peoples. And yet, the biggest response from the heart of our two peoples was evoked by poetic lyres. Taras Shevchenko became a great kobza-player for the Georgian people also. David Guramishvili acquired a second motherland on Ukrainian soil, and under the sky of Georgia his lyrical song Ukrainka was heard.

Always mindful of this, today we address words of most ardent greetings to the delegation from the Soviet Ukraine, headed by Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]

Our friendship is ageless. It grows stronger and gains fresh strength with every passing year. Such friendship links us with fraternal Belorussia, which during the years of socialist construction has become a highly developed industrial and agrarian republic which likewise makes its huge contribution to the country's economy. This friendship and brotherhood is put into material form by the Belaz trucks which are helping in the construction of hydroelectric powerplants on the banks of the Inguri, and the unique Belarus tractors which have become reliable assistants of the bread-grain farmers, grape cultivators and horticulturalists of our entire country. High above Tbilisi there stands a symbolic statue of Mother Georgia with a cup of wine for friends in one hand and a sword in the other for enemies.

The cup, filled to the very brim with good sentiments and fraternal love, is extended today by our republic and our whole people to the delegation of Soviet Belorussia, led by Comrade Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]

One realizes that cotton is not as light as is generally believed when one considers that last year Uzbekistan gave the country 6 million tons of white gold. This is a great labor victory. The republic annually wins it in a tough battle with nature. At the same time, Uzbekistan today represents large-scale industry, and a fresh soaring of spiritual culture and a flourishing of literature and art. Tashkent is a long way from Tbilisi, but friendship knows no distance, and one is reminded of this by Rustaveli Street in the Uzbek capital, and Tashkent Street in the Georgian capital, by the residential blocks erected in Tashkent by Tbilisi builders, and in Tbilisi by their Uzbek friends. These houses are dear to us above all as a symbol of mutual assistance, as the firm and reliable hand of a friend, and from the bottom of our hearts we greet the delegation from Soviet Uzbekistan led by Comrade Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]

The Kazakhstan Milliard: The combination of these two words has already become common, the norm. It is precisely that many poods of grain that are produced annually by Kazakhstan which, with the grain of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, form the basis of the food fund of our great country. As Leonid Ilich said, Kazakhstan is going through a period of real florishing of its economy and culture. As for the virgin lands epic which was headed by you, dear Leonid Ilich, it became not only a battle for grain but also a school of courage for the Soviet people. As we said, in Kazakhstan people lifted up the virgin soil and the virgin soil lifted up people. The character of an entire generation matured and was hardened here, including the envoys of Georgia's youth. For all this we are infinitely grateful to the communists, to all the working people of Kazakhstan and to the Kazakh land itself. Today, when Alma-Ata's May apple trees are blooming everywhere, we would like to say this and address our cordial welcome to the delegation of Soviet Kazakhstan, headed by Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Pary. [applause]

Folk wisdom says that a close neighbor is more precious than a relative. One such neighbor of ours is the country of fires, fraternal Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan is making big strides. This phrase of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's has already become a popular expression. This fraternal republic is taking steps in developing its national economy that are known all over the world. Azerbaijan now produces scores of different types of industrial and agricultural output. The airconditioners manufactured there are known in many towns. The Baku people have every reason to say that they are creating a good micro-climate for the Soviet people, both at work and at home. [applause]

Oil derricks are reaching even deeper. With every passing year the mountains of cotton, grapes, and so on are rising ever higher into the sky.

Never will the revolutionary feat of legendary Baku, the feat of the 26 Turkmenian commissars, be erased from the memory of coming generations.

Today in Tbilisi, a city of glorious revolutionary traditions, we cordially welcome the delegation from Soviet Azerbaijan, headed by Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. [applause]

These days on the Lenin Square in Vilnius the lilac is in bloom. May reigns everywhere, [word indistinct] as comrades say. Soviet Lithuania, a region of sky blue lakes and amber coastline, is making a great contribution to the development of the country's national economy--in electronics, electronic and radio engineering, computer technology, instrument and machine-tool building, shipbuilding, and chemistry--products which are widely known throughout our country. The working people of Lithuania have scored great successes in raising the effectiveness and quality of work.

This was noted at the all-union forum of communists by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; with all our hearts, we congratulate the delegation from Soviet Lithuania, headed by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, Comrade Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus. [applause]

Our Moldavian friends provide us with nearly a quarter of the grapes gathered in the country. Of course, it is no accident that the coat of arms of Moldavia, like the coat of arms of Georgia, depicts a vine. But is is not only this long, thin, flexible stalk--an amazing creation of both nature and human hands--that brings together the farms and peoples of our republic. The experience of our Moldavian comrades in the struggle to raise the effectiveness and quality of work in the field of specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration is widely used in both our republic and in the other republic as well. We are glad to welcome to our festivities today the delegation from Soviet Moldavia, headed by the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, Comrade Ivan Petrocich Kaun. [applause]

Riga and Tbilisi are sister cities; their links and friendship are strengthening from day to day. It is symbolic that the main industries of Latvia--machine-building and radio-engineering--help people to establish friendly links. This purpose is also served by the high-quality radios and telephones, the modern buses and minibuses, and much more--all good, fine products that are well known throughout the country. They reduce distance and bring people the joy of friendly contact. Today we cordially welcome to our festival the delegation of Soviet Latvia, headed by First Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade August Eduardovich Voss. [applause]

Soviet Kirghiziya lives and works in its high mountains. The great October brought freedom and good fortune to the Kirghiz people, and a new life to this region of most rich natural resources. The labor of the working class, of the kolkhoz peasantry, of the national intelligentsia of Kirghizia, is today a clear example of how man can subdue the forces of nature and place them in the service of the national economy of our great country. With all our heart, with all our spirit, we welcome today the delegation from Soviet Kirghizia, led by Comrade Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]

Soviet Tadzhikistan is spread across the roof of the world, in the Pamirs. The Tadzhik people, courageous as the inaccessible cliffs, swift as the tumultuous mountain rivers, bring into the national treasury the electric energy of Nurek, and much besides. Tadzhikistan is a country of ancient, distinctive culture, one of the famous representatives of which, (Qabus), the 11th century Tadzhik poet, said: A good friend is a great treasure. Our Tadzhik friends are the best confirmation of that, and it is with a feeling of most profound love and respect that we welcome today the delegation from Soviet Tadzhikistan, led by Comrade Dzhabar Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]

The centuries have brought Armenia and Georgia close together. One flag united us all in battles against foreign invaders over the ages. With every year our brotherhood strengthened, the ties of friendship became closer. But what has happened in Armenia in recent years evokes admiration, arouses a feeling of great respect for its hard-working, heroic people. Beautiful Yerevan, with its population of 1 million, has grown up. The (?50)-kilometer Arpat-Sevan tunnel has been built; a nuclear powerplant and a subway have been built. Particularly close to us are the spiritual culture, poetry, architecture, the performing arts and music. Spiritual proximity is the phenomenon which our peoples cherish lovingly, as was done by Stepan Shaumyan, Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Alesha Mysanikyan and Filipp Makharadze, Ovanes Tumanyan and Ilya (Charchavadze), Avetik Isaakyan and Galktion Tabidze. Today we express heartfelt congratulations on the high assessment received at the 26th party congress, and cordially welcome the delegation of fraternal, Soviet Armenia, led by Comrade Karen Seropovich Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. [applause]

The time has long since receded into the past, comrades, when the Karakum, occupying some 80 percent of the total territory of Turkmenistan, was merely a bare scorched desert. By the will and labor of communists, of the whole people, it has now been turned into a flourishing region. We are pleased to welcome today, in this festively-decorated hall which reminds one of a colorful Turkmen carpet, the delegation from Soviet Turkmenistan headed by Comrade Balla Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

There was a time when the Tsarist government exiled revolutionary-minded young people from Georgia to the Baltic region and from the Baltic region to Georgia, wishing thereby to disunite our peoples, including the Estonian and Georgian peoples. But nothing brings people together like the ideas of liberation and ideals of democracy, honor and independence for one's native land. Already long before the revolution the renowned University of Tartu had taken in hundreds of young men from Georgia. The victory of socialism made for a dynamic growth in the economy of Estonia, which is developing on the basis of the very latest equipment and production methods. Today we ardently welcome a delegation from fraternal Soviet Estonia, headed by Comrade Ivan Gustavovich Kebin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Tbilisi is a city of friendship and brotherhood, where people of 80 nationalities live, and every resident of Tbilisi knows the value of good neighborliness which grows into brotherly feelings. That, comrades, is why we are so pleased to welcome to our festivities our dear neighbors, the delegations from the Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and from the Dagestanskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya, Severeo-Osetinskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's headed by Comrades Sergey Fedorovich Medunov, [applause] Vesevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, [applause] Magomed-Salam Ilyasovich Umakhanov, [applause] Kishuka Sagidovich Kushkhov, [applause] Bilar Yemazayevich Kabaoloyev, [applause] and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vlasov. [applause] Ardently and from the bottom of our hearts we welcome to our festivities the members of the Central Committee of our party, comrades Andrey Mikhaylaovich Aleksandrov, [applause] Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev, [applause] Zinaida Mikhaylovna Kruglova, [applause] Georgiy Emmanuilovich Tsukanov; [applause] and candidate members of the Central Committee Comrades Anatoliy Ivanovich Blatov and Erlen Kirikovich Pervyshin. [applause] We are also very pleased to see here today among our dear guests Comrades Mikhail Yevstafyevich Movilevets, Vladimir Yevgenyevich (Odintsov), Nikolay Nikolayevich (Makhin), Petr Aleskandrovich Rodionov, [applause] and also representatives of the glorious guard of journalists, workers in the press, television and radio, and all our dear friends who felt the urge to be with us and those who are with us in mind today in this hall, thanks to all the mass media. A big greeting to you. [applause]

It is precisely today, at this starry time for us, one could say comrades, that the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev come to mind. The unity of the multinational Soviet people is as firm as a diamond and, just like a diamond which blends into multicolored facets, so the unity of our people twinkles with the variety of its nations, each of which lives a rich, full-blooded, free and happy life. How well and graphically it has been stated and what profound meaning has been invested in these few but so concentrated words. You must agree, dear comrades, that there is living and clear confirmation of these golden words in today's festive session and in the festively decorated hall itself, brimming with the colors of many kinds of flowers, where representatives of all the country's nations and nationalities, emissaries from all the fraternal union republics making up the united and mighty Soviet Union, which lives a rich, full-blooded and free and happy life, have gathered. [applause]

Thus what could be more appropriate to the spirit of our festival, its main meaning and basic content, than the wonderful gift which you, dear Leonid Ilich, presented to Soviet Georgia today. Thank you very much. [applause]

Comrades, the internal laws of development of our party are such that it gives birth to, fosters, tempers and molds leaders, chiefs and leaders of the Leninist type, of a Leninist make-up, who at times of a matured historical situation assume enormous responsibility and lead the party along the Leninist path. The October 1964 Central Committee Plenum was just such a historic turning point in the life of the party and state. Let us say straightforwardly, openly, that that plenum was long awaited by everyone and its decisions were, if you like, achieved through much suffering by our party and people.

The historic significance of those decisions for the fate of socialism, communism and the struggle for peace, was confirmed by the entire subsequent course of events. Our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is just such a great, outstanding individual of our era. [applause]

The October plenum went down in the history of our party through the fact that it made a decisive contribution toward overcoming dangerous, and I would say anti-people's, alien phenomena hostile to Leninism, such as subjectivism, voluntarism and other departures from the Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership. In this, enormous and decisive merit belongs to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. With the coming of Leonid Ilich to the leadership of the Central Committee and the Politburo, the spirit of creativity, the spirit of initiative, the spirit of high democratism, and as Leonid Ilich said, the spirit of real comradeship, were confirmed throughout the party. When we speak of the successes of our comrades, achieved in the republic in the seventies, we should take into account that they were not only years of a trumphant march; during that period there were also difficulties, considerable complications and mistakes in the process of healing the moral and psychological climate and confirming positive trends. It was not simple or smooth, but rather painful and very difficult at times.

If we succeeded in finding a true and correct solution to difficult problems, the main role in this also belongs to our dear Leonid Ilich and believe me, Leonid Ilich, our people are well aware of this and very highly value it. [applause]

Under the leadership of Leonid Ilich, scientific style and the scientific methods of work were formed which meet the requirements of advanced socialism and our present-day era. It is distinguished by a striking ability to select people, rally and rouse them into solving important and complicated tasks, relying on everything positive and all positive tendencies.

Boundless humanism, love for fellow man and real Leninist simplicity are closely combined in Leonid Ilich with high exactingness; an uncompromising attitude towards shortcomings; perspicacity and decisiveness; boundless devotion to the class interests of the proletariat, the interests of socialism and communism. Both our friends and our enemies are well aware of this. [applause]

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has made an immense contribution to working out an integral, well-balanced concept of advanced socialism, the theory of the development of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the entire people, of the formation of a new social, international community of people, of the Soviet people. The name of Leonid Ilich is inseparably linked with working out a great program of peace and the defense of peace. Today Leonid Ilich spoke, full of feeling, of the need for the preservation of peace for a happy future and the progress of mankind, and he set out the positions of the party Central Committee and of the Soviet Government. As was said, we prefer a peace under which the level of armaments is becoming ever lower and the scale and quality of cooperation in all spheres grows and is perfected. At the same time, if needed we will find impressive means to protect our vital interests.

Our republic, dear comrades, our entire people cordially supports the foreign policy course of our party and considers such a policy its vital cause. Today we state for all the world to hear that the Georgian Republic, just as all republics of the Transcaucasus, will always be a reliable bastion on the southern boundaries of our great homeland. [applause]

Dear Leonid Ilich, we express all these thoughts and feelings to you on behalf of the communists, all working people of the republic and our entire people precisely today--the day of celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. With such thoughts and such feelings, such a good, optimistic working mood, Soviet Georgia opens a new page in its history and enters its seventh decade, happy and joyful, full of strength and energy.

As it was wished to us today, we will act more boldly, work even more persistently and raise even further the prestige of Soviet Georgia. The Soviet people may rest assured that our republic will try to make the country glad several times over with new labor victories.

Long live and flourish the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic in the fraternal family of the Soviet people!

Long live the Georgian Communist Party, the vanguard of the working people of the republic, a tried and militant detachment of the CPSU!

Long live the USSR, a homeland of real friendship, a homeland of real brotherhood!

Glory to the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee headed by our dear deeply respected Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! [applause]

Grishin Speech

LD221456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0739 GMT 22 May 81

[Speech by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, Moscow Gorkom first secretary, at a meeting in Tbilisi on the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and the founding of the Georgian Communist Party--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, allow me first of all to convey to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and Government, as well as all the working people of the Georgian SSR, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations from the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies and the working people of the capital of our homeland, Moscow, in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party. [applause]

The important festival of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party is a great and joyous festival on the ancient and potent Georgian soil. The great sociopolitical significance of this festival is noted in the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and a high appraisal is given to the achievements of the republic's working people. Particular significance and uplift is lent to the ceremonies by the participation of our dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

We share with you the joy and warmth with which the working people of Georgia greet our dear guest. [applause] The wonderful and profound speech made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at this meeting has convincingly demonstrated the historical path traversed by the Georgian and other peoples of the republic, the great contribution made by the Georgian SSR to the overall achievements of our country and the huge role of the Georgian party organization, and light is shed on some of the most important problems of the internal and foreign policies of the CPSU.

The speech made by Leonid Ilich will be of enormous significance in the implementation of the tasks facing the Soviet people, for the successful struggle for peace and ensuring international security. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a broad path toward all-round sociopolitical and cultural progress by all the nationalities and ethnic groups of our country. The glorious 60-year period in the life of the Georgian people and all working people in the republic shows convincingly that the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy has given a mighty impetus to the creative development of the Georgian SSR.

The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic ranks as an equal among the equal fraternal family of Soviet peoples in the mighty and united Soviet Union. In the development of Georgia and all the autonomous union republics are fully embodied the basic advantages of socialism, which has ensured that all national and intranational interests in the development of each nationality as well as the genuine equality and friendship of all nationalities and ethnic groups are completely taken into account and combined.

The detailed report of Comrade Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, fully sums up the outstanding results of the Georgian SSR's 60-year development.

Sixty years ago the peoples of Georgia established Soviet power with the fraternal help of the Russian people and other peoples of our country, and under the guidance of communists they began the great work of transforming the life of society on socialist principles.

As a result of radical socioeconomic transformations, Georgia has become a republic of major socialist industry, with a highly ramified modern agriculture and with an advanced science and culture. The peoples of the Georgian SSR, with the peoples of the Soviet Union, staunchly and heroically defended the motherland in the Great Patriotic War, in the postwar period completed building the society of developed socialism and now are successfully building communism. These successes of the working people of the Georgian SSR have been achieved under the leadership of the Georgian Communist Party, a militant detachment of the CPSU, an heir and continuer of the revolutionary traditions of the Transcaucasian Bolshevik organizations. The republic's party organization, uniting the best sons and daughters of Georgia in their unshakeable fidelity to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in selfless service to the cause of socialism and communism, has become the true vanguard of the working people of the republic. [applause]

The 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party is being marked, together with you, by the working people of Moscow. They are bound by close bonds of friendship to the people of Georgia. Economic, scientific and cultural links between Moscow and Georgia are developing and becoming stronger. A number of measures have been taken in the capital devoted to this jubilee.

The festivities in Georgia are being marked when work is underway in the country to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Under the immense, mobilizing influence of the 26th CPSU Congress and the report of the CPSU Central Committee, which was delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the working people of our country are displaying a high level of socialist consciousness and are working with enthusiasm on all sections of communist building.

The working people of Moscow are making their contribution to the implementation of the program for the country's economic and social development put forward by the congress. They have widely developed socialist competition for the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plan of the first year of the new 5-year plan period, and for the extensive introduction into production of achievements of science and technology for the further growth of labor productivity, raising the quality of output and the saving of labor, material and power engineering resources. The Muscovites are carrying out large-scale work for turning the capital into an exemplary communist city.

The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party is a triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. It represents a new contribution to the cause of further strengthening friendship between the peoples of our country, their indissoluble cohesion with the Communist Party, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the true continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, the tireless fighter for the friendship among people, for communism and peace. [applause]

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the communists and working people of Moscow to wish the Georgian Communist Party, the workers, kolkhoz farmers and intelligentsia of the republic new successes in the development of the economy, science, and culture and in the struggle for building a communist society in our country. [applause]

Long live the Georgian SSR! [applause]

Long live the indissoluble friendship among the peoples of the USSR! [applause]

Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all victories of the Soviet people! [applause]

Comrades, permit me to present to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Georgian SSR the greetings of the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies. [applause]

Delegations Express Greetings

LD221522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] A festive meeting took place today in Tbilisi. Cordial congratulations on the glorious jubilee of the Georgian workers were expressed by the heads of the delegations: From Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; and from Suslov, second secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Greetings were read out by the heads of the delegations from the union republics; Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithianian Communist Party Central Committee; Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee; Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; and Bekin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 22 May reports the meeting and the delegations' greetings but substitutes "...Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium;..." for "...Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee;...".]

Leaders View Military Hardware

LD231302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Tbilisi, 23 May (TASS)--It is a festive day in the land of Soviet Georgia. Its 60-year path is a chronicle of the achievements of the working people of the republic in collaboration with the other peoples of the USSR. The high appraisal of their labor given by Leonid Brezhnev yesterday in a speech at the festive session, and the points raised by him for the further development of the national economy of the country, are rousing people to great new deeds.

The working people of the capital and the guests of the republic have come to the USSR Constitution Square in Tbilisi. A parade and demonstration took place there in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party.

It is 1100. The rostrum is ascended by Leonid Brezhnev, Viktor Grishin, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Dmitriy Ustinov, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Geydar Aliyev, Tikhon Kiselev, Sharaf Rashidov, Mikhail Solomentsev and Eduard Shevardnadze. Those present greet them with a tumultuous ovation. Also here are leaders of the Georgian SSR, of the delegations from Moscow, Leningrad and the union republics, party, war and labor veterans, production frontrankers, scientific and cultural figures, and military leaders.

Troop sections have lined up in the square. Colonel General Kulishev, the troop commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District receives the report of the parade commander. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, Kulishev says, show constant concern for the further strengthening of the defense of the country and its armed forces.

Those attending the parade greet the servicemen entering the square. The soldiers marching in columns are replaced by a review of combat equipment. Tanks, armored carriers, combat vehicles of the infantry and marines, and vehicles with missiles move past the rostrum.

When the sound of the military bands has died down the demonstration of working people begin.

Loudspeakers carry across the square the voice of Lenin and his prophetic words about the inevitability of the victory of socialism and communism.

There are festive columns of steel workers and miners, vine-growers and tea-growers, maize farmers and shepherds, seamstresses and scientists, and winners of the socialist competition who have come here from all the towns and regions of the republic. Above the columns of demonstrators are the slogans: "Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," "We Shall Mark the 11th 5-Year Period With Shock Work." The salvoes of an artillery salute are heard.

The parade and the demonstration in Tbilisi have shown the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and have confirmed the striving of the workers of Georgia to fulfill successfully the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Shevardnadze, Brezhnev Addresses

LD231948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic arranged a reception today in honor of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the organization of its Communist Party. The participants cordially welcomed Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Kunayev, Ustinov, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Kiselev, Rashidov, Solomentsev and Shevardnadze. First secretaries of the Central Committees of the union republics' Communist Parties, members of delegations, Georgian party and government leaders, party and war veterans, notables of the republic and military chiefs were present at the reception.

Addressing those assembled, Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech about the party. Everything which our country and our people have attained in the years of Soviet power, he stressed, was attained under the leadership of the Leninist party which has acted as a militant vanguard in the years of socialist construction, as the inspiration behind and organizer of our victory in the Great Patriotic War and in the period of postwar rebirth. During all the stages and periods of our history, the Georgian people, as indeed all the peoples of the country, have believed in the party, followed the party and struggled under the leadership of the party. This true path has led us to mature, developed socialism and we are being led down this single correct, Leninist path by that great successor [prodolzhatel] to the cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that great organizer of communist construction, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1794 GMT on 23 May reports the reception honoring the Georgian CP's 60th anniversary which adds the following at this point:

["Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, made a speech at the reception.

["He said, in particular: 'We all owe it to our party, its Central Committee, and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee that today one breathes so easily and freely, that one so greatly wants to work and create, that mutual trust and mutual respect have been finally established among the communists thinking alike, just as like among all Soviet people, and that in the party there is an atmosphere of mutual exactingness.

'If Lenin could if only for a minute have a look at our life, our work, and at what our party and our country, guided by the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezh[illegible] have achieved in recent years, he would have said for certain: You comrades follow the correct way! Your road is the right one!'"]

Comrade Chevardnadze proclaimed a toast to the Communist Party, to the Leninist Central Committee, to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Toasts were also proclaimed to the leaders of the delegations from Moscow, Leningrad, union and autonomous republics and krays which border upon the Georgian SSR, and to friendship and fraternity. Comrade Shevardnadze wished everyone success in their work for the good of the great and mighty Soviet Union.

Warmly welcomed by those attending the reception, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSP Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech. He said: We are all very much under the impression of the bright, festive days we have spent together with emissaries from Moscow, Leningrad and all the Soviet republics, on bountiful Georgian soil. We shall remember Tbilisi as beautiful and friendly. Your new construction projects are a joy to the eye. The old Tiflis quarters, now restored to life--which Griboyedov and Pushkin found so enchanting, and which were celebrated by the brush of Pirosmani--are magnificent. The celebration has been a success and not just because they know how to treat their guests in Georgia. A real festive mood arises when things are going well and we could see and sense that in Georgia. We were not let down by dynamo Tbilisi which won one of the most distinguished European prizes. All our support for it was well rewarded.

I wish to draw particular attention to one feature of the celebrations: their multinational character. Your jubilee has been a further demonstration of how the Soviet peoples are bonded together, how united are our thoughts, deeds and dreams. In a fairly short time we shall be marking the 200th anniversary of the voluntary unification of Georgia with Russia. Our ancestors made the right choice 200 years ago. The friendly ties which united the Russian and Georgian peoples have expanded and have become much stronger during Georgia's 6 socialist decades. Incidentally, that is the historical mission of socialism, to bring peoples together and make them closer, to establish concord and peace between them. We want a peaceful and happy future for ourselves and for all other countries and we believe that it will come to pass.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proclaimed a toast to the prosperity and flourishing of Soviet Georgia, to the further strengthening of the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet peoples, to fresh victories of our great communist cause.

Comrades Brezhnev's and Shevardnadze's speeches were heard with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause. The reception passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

Brezhnev, Shevardnadze Meeting

LD241246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting in Tbilisi with leaders of the Georgian SSR. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee took part in the discussions. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister, took part in the meeting.

In an address to participants in the meeting Comrade Brezhnev said: The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government pays constant attention to the affairs and needs of your republic. Five fundamental decisions on its economy, culture and party work, including the well-known CPSU Central Committee decision on the Tbilisi Gorkom, have been adopted in the past years. The republic's party organizations have responded to these decisions actively, with real deeds.

At the ceremonial meeting and at the 26th CPSU Congress I said, and I will repeat it here, that in recent years Georgia has attained a significant increase in the rates of economic and social development. It is important to see to it in the future too that the decisions that have been adopted are carried out well, in the republic as well as in the center. The authority of the decisions must be valued. It is pleasant to note that every year over the last 8 years the republic was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the all-union Komsomol Central Committee. A large group of urban and rural workers were awarded orders and medals of the USSR. Comrade Shevardnadze was accorded the highest award--the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. This is an assessment of his active work and together with him of the whole republican party organization. The 26th CPSU Congress put before the country and each union republic new and great tasks. All forces must now be concentrated on the fulfillment of the decisions of the congress. I want to say with satisfaction that practically in all party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations and labor collectives of the country, concrete measures for the realization of the decisions of the congress have been worked out and are being implemented.

Comrade Brezhnev further dwelt on some concrete problems of the development of the Georgian SSR. He stressed the existence of some untapped resources for raising the efficiency of industrial production in the republic. For this it is necessary in particular to secure the rhythmic work of all enterprises and the strict fulfillment of the plan of every one of them. Of special significance is the fulfillment of the task regarding the growth of labor productivity and lowering unit costs. It is also necessary to improve the return on capital in industry and to utilize the rated capacities of enterprises. Comrade Brezhnev emphasized that the achievements of Georgia's young oil industry must be consolidated. Geological prospecting for oil and gas must be increased and the volume of drilling considerably enlarged. He also noted the importance of speeding up the work on new methods for extracting copper ore and raw materials containing barites at the Madneuli ore mining and concentration combine.

The great significance of rational utilization of labor resources of the Georgian SSR was stressed once again. I have already spoken more than once, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, on the special significance that now is attached to a careful, economical attitude toward all kinds of resources. Economical management is needed. We must strive for maximum return from minimal expenditure. Regrettably, you use more electric power in the production of certain kinds of goods than planned and in excess of the average all-union indicators. Many enterprises tolerate a great overspending in metal. Another thing: The good tradition of full utilization of allotted capital investments has, on the whole, established itself in the republic. But to build is one side of the matter. It is also important to prepare well for production, to make capacities work in time, to create for workers the necessary conditions for work and consumer services, to produce goods of excellent quality.

Dwelling on problems of the development of agriculture in Georgia, Comrade Brezhnev noted that in recent years positive changes took place in the republic. It is gratifying, he said, that the republic has attained a steady growth rate in the production of tea, grapes and citrus fruits. This is especially important because Georgia's relative share in the country of these products is considerable. The Central Committee hopes that you will continue to increase the production of southern crops which are very much needed on the dining tables of the Soviet people. In this connection attention should be paid to the reclamation of the lands of Kolkhida; the rate of improvement here is insufficient. Nor can the problem of raising the quality of Georgian tea be evaded. It depends on the development of the material and technological base of the tea industry. We know that you are at present working on this problem and are preparing corresponding proposals. This problem must be solved thoroughly.

Comrade Brezhnev also noted that energetic measures should be adopted in the republic to enhance animal husbandry, to secure increased production of meat, milk and wool and to raise the milk yield and weight gain of livestock. This means that particular attention should be given to the creation of a firm fodder base. We know, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, that in recent years Georgia has been making quite good use of reserves for increasing the production of meat and milk on household plots. Comrade have been saying that rural inhabitants are enthusiastically undertaking the development of household plots and it is necessary to continue to promote this without, of course, lessening attention to overall production.

In present-day conditions the task of improving the management of all branches of the agrarian-industrial complex is becoming more and more urgent. A certain amount of experience in this respect, I have been told, has been amassed by you in a number of areas. This work should be improved and developed.

In short, comrades, you have many concerns. It is now a question of arranging the joint work in unison with hundreds of thousands of people. This is a task within your capabilities. The Georgian party organization unites over 350,000 people in its ranks. Every sixth worker is a communist. Fine cadres have come into being in the republic. You have managed to overcome past deviations from the party's cadre policy, the norms of party life and the principles of party leadership. It is right that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is steadfastly more exacting in relation to leading cadres, is strengthening party and state discipline and is waging an uncompromising struggle against various kinds of negative manifestations. The CPSU Central Committee is aware of and has a high estimate of your work in this direction.

It is a good thing that in implementing cadre policy you have more attentively begun to consider the factor of the multinational character of the population and to train and nominate for leading work cadres all the nationalities and ethnic groups living in the republic. Taking into account the demands of the congress, this line must be even more steadfastly continued in the future. The task is to continue, in the future, to strengthen in every way the Leninist friendship and fraternity between peoples.

Speaking afterwards Comrade Shevardnadze sincerely thanked Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the high honor he had done them in participating in the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and its Communist Party.

He noted that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's coming to Tbilisi was a further manifestation of the steadfast attention of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev personally to the Georgian party organization and the republic, and an expression of the support which the working people of Georgia have been constantly feeling all these years.

The working people of the republic are fully determined to respond to this concern by concrete deeds in the 11th 5-Year Plan period and to fulfill honorably the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

He went on to speak of the atmosphere of high labor and sociopolitical activity now reigning in Georgia, the ardent approval of the working people for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the work of party organizations to intensify organizational, party and ideological work and to further improve the moral and psychological climate.

The focus of attention for the party organization is on improving management activity and concentrating the efforts of various categories of workers in the struggle for high end results, the quality of all economic activity, and the best use of existing reserves. This work is being conducted by commissions, working groups and coordinating councils on the scale of each oblast, town and rayon. The republic's leading workers are personally responsible to the Central Committee Bureau for the solution of the main problems of economic, social and sociopolitical development [obschestvenno-politicheskoye razvitiye].

In the solution of large-scale national-economic problems the practice has come into being of cooperation with leaders of union ministries and close contacts have been established with many of them. An extensive program has been mapped out and is being implemented in the republic for the full development of existing capacities, the reconstruction of existing installation and the construction of new ones. Considerable work is being done to combat the scattering of capital investments, to concentrate them on the most important projects due for commissioning shortly and to reduce the time taken for construction which during the 10th 5-Year Plan enabled 36 percent more capital investments to be absorbed than during the 9th 5-year period. There have also been some positive advances in agriculture.

Comrade Shevardnadze drew attention to certain shortcomings and unresolved problems. In particular, the average all-union level for individual indices of economic development is lagging behind. Building organizations are still slow in coverting to new forms of management. They are not doing enough to improve the quality of housing. Animal husbandry is still one of the most backward sectors in the republic's agriculture.

Comrade Shevardnadze explained ways in which the republic's party organizations are working to eliminate these shortcomings. He stressed that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee would continue to wage an unswerving and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena and antisocial manifestations.

Addressing Comrade Brezhnev, Comrade Shevardnadze said: During these days we had a graphic example of how a jubilee should be celebrated--in a Leninist and businesslike manner, and by mobilizing the broad masses for the resolution of most important economic and political tasks. It is a point of honor for the Georgian party organization, he said, to mobilize all the efforts of communists and the republic's working people for widespread orgnaization of socialist competition and the unconditional implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

In conclusion Comrade Brezhnev wished the leaders of the Georgian SSR success in the struggle for the implementation of the party congress decisions.

Brezhnev, Ustinov Departure

LD241010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev left Tbilisi for Moscow today. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium had been participating in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the founding of the Georgian Communist Party. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, left with Comrade Brezhnev.

Comrade Brezhnev was seen off at the airport by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Gilashvili, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Georgian SSR; Pataridze, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; other leaders of the Georgian SSR and the heads of the delegations from Moscow, Leningrad and the union republics which have been taking part in the jubilee festivities. Also seeing off the leader of the CPSU and head of the Soviet state were Grishin, Kunayev and Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Aliyev, Kiselev, Rashidov and Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Grishkyavichus, Voss, Usubaliyev, Rasulov and Demirchyan, first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of union republics; the chairmen of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of Union republics, Kalin of Moldavia, Yazkuliyev of Turkmenistan, and Kebin of Estonia; Suslov, second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; and the leaders of the delegations of a number of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts.

Aleksandrov and Tsukanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of CPSU Central Committee Affairs, who are assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left with Comrade Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was cordially greeted by Tbilisi citizens on the avenues and squares and by eminent people of the republic, party and war veterans, military commanders and representatives of the public who gathered at the airport. Comrades Brezhnev and Shevardnadze inspected the ranks of representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces--soldiers, airmen and sailors. The commander of the guard of honor reported to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The anthems of the USSR and the Georgian SSR were played.

Return to Moscow

LD241118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium returned to Moscow today from Tbilisi. He had been taking part in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party. Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, returned with Comrade Brezhnev.

At the airport Comrade Brezhnev was met by Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov and Chernenko, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov and Ponomarev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov and Dolgikh, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Bugayev, Pavlov, Tsvigun, Tsinev and Shchelokov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Churbanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Aleksandrov and Tsukanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of CPSU Central Committee Affairs, who are aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also returned from Tbilisi.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET SCHEDULED TO MEET 23 JUNE

LD221218 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 May, TASS--The fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation has been scheduled to be held in Moscow in June 23, says the decree issued here by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

TU OFFICIALS VIEW LABOR UNION'S EDUCATIONAL ROLE

LD221431 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Improving Trade Unions' Educational Work"]

[Text] A conference convened by the AUCCTU and devoted to problems of further improving trade unions' educational and mass cultural work ended in Moscow yesterday.

Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, delivered a report on the next tasks for ideological and political education work arising out of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The conference was addressed by N. N. Gritsenko, first deputy chairman of the all-union council of scientific and technical societies; N. M. Slavinskiy, secretary of the Ukrainian republican Council of Trade Unions; L.D. Maleyeva, secretary of the Moscow Oblast Council of Trade Unions; D. Ye. Abdrakhimova, secretary of the Kazak republican Council of Trade Unions; V. N. Smirnov, secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Council of Trade Unions; L. M. Barabanova, secretary of the Belorussian republican Council of Trade Unions; O. I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen republican Council of Trade Unions, and B.V. Gershovich, chairman of the Uzbek republican Council of Trade Unions cinematography council.

The conference participants discussed a wide range of problems, including: forms and methods of improving the effectiveness and content of trade union organizations' educational work; the role and tasks of trade unions in raising the cultural and technical level and economic knowledge of working people; ways and means of strengthening labor discipline; questions relating to the further improvement of education of young people and adolescents and training for labor; improvement of the work of cultural enlightenment establishments; and organization of working people's free time.

The conference work was summed up by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova.

GEORGIAN FINANCE MINISTER DISMISSED, REPLACED

LD221003 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russina on 9 May front-pages a decree of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 8 May 1981 which announces "the appointment of Comrade Demur Noyevich Dvalishvili as Georgian SSR minister of finance." The decree is followed by a 150-word unattributed biography.

The same paper carries on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" report which states that "by decree of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 21 April 1981, Parnaoz Ananyevich Ananiashvili has been released from duty as Georgian SSR minister of finance for serious shortcomings in his work."

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE DATA FOR JANUARY-APRIL 1981

LD221325 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20 signed to press 11 May 81 p 5

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Report": "USSR Industry in the First 4 months of 1981"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Editorial Board has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on the work results of industry in January-April 1981.

The volume of industrial production in January-April 1981 increased 3.1 percent against the corresponding period last year. At the same time average daily production increased 4.2 percent (in January-April 1981 there was one workday less than in the corresponding period last year).

Labor productivity increased 2.3 percent during the same period.

The January-April plan for the total volume of output was fulfilled by 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of Power Machine Building.

Fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the growth rates for production and labor productivity were as follows for individual ministries:

All-union and union-republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of 4-month plan for total output volume	January-April 1981 as percentage of January-April 1981	
		Production Volume	labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.8	102	99.8
Petroleum industry	100.9	102	99
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	101	103	102
Gas industry	103	107	104
Coal industry	100.7	100.2	99.2
Ferrous metallurgy	102	100.6	99.7
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	100.4	99.8
Chemical industry	101	104	103
Production of mineral fertilizers	102	108	106
Power machine building	98	102	101
Heavy and transport machine building	101	103	103
Electrical equipment industry	101	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	103	103
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	101	103	103
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	109	107
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	102	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	102	104	105
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	100.6	103	103
Construction materials industry	101	103	102
Light industry	101	102	103
Food industry	103	101	101
Meat and dairy industry	102	99	99
Fish industry	104	103	103
Procurement	105	104	103
Medical industry	101	108	107
Main administration of microbiological industry	101	109	106

We cite below data for the union republics (including industry under union-level jurisdiction):

Republics	Percentage fulfillment of 4-month plan for output volume	January-April 1981 as percentage of January-April 1980 in terms of production volume
RSFSR	101	103
Ukrainian SSR	102	103
Belorussian SSR	102	104
Uzbek SSR	103	107
Kazakh SSR	102	104
Georgian SSR	103	106
Azerbaijan SSR	103	107
Lithuanian SSR	102	104
Moldavian SSR	102	99.7
Latvian SSR	102	102
Kirgiz SSR	103	105
Tadzhik SSR	103	107
Armenian SSR	103	109
Turkmen SSR	104	101
Estonian SSR	102	102

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of output	Output produced In April 1981	In January through April 1981	January-April 1981 as percentage of January-April 1980
Electricity--billion kilowatt hours	109	469	102
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	49.9	200	101
Gas-billion cubic meters	38.1	155	107
Coal-million tons	60.6	246	99.4
Steel-million tons	12.8	50.9	100.4
Rolled ferrous metals (finished) --million tons	8.7	35.4	99.1
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	6.0	97
Iron ore--million tons	20.8	81.3	101
Mineral fertilizers (calculated on 100-percent nutrient basis) --million tons	2.2	8.9	105
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	44.0	174	108
Sulfuric acid--million tons	1.9	8.0	103
Caustic soda--thousand tons	232	942	101
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	0.3	1.4	110
Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons	107	416	102
Motor vehicle tires--millions	5.3	20.5	98
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	4.5	18.1	101
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	169	678	106
Including those with digital program control--thousands	0.8	3.2	110
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	50.1	204	108
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.5	1.9	107
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.4	1.6	112

Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	17.0	69.2	97
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	60.2	240	97
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	117	463	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	1.3	98
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	1.3	106
Mainline freightcars--thousands	5.2	21.8	102
Motor vehicles--thousands	189	747	99.2
Including:			
Trucks	67.6	267	98
Passenger cars	114	450	99.6
Tractors--thousands	48.4	190	100.4
Agricultural machines--million rubles	237	917	100.6
Machines for animal husbandry and fodder production--million rubles	182	708	102
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	8.8	33.5	83
Excavators--thousands	3.6	14.2	99.8
Commercial timber (excluding small timber cutters)--million cubic meters	19.1	110	98
Paper-million tons	0.4	1.8	102
Cement--million tons	10.7	42.1	103
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises) --million cubic meters of products	9.2	35.9	100.6
Slate-billion standard tiles	0.6	2.6	102
Textiles, all types--billion square meters	1.0	3.8	101
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	144	562	100.8
Leather footwear--million pairs	67.3	261	99.2
Meat (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons	0.5	2.7	99
Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources) --thousand tons	241	973	99
Edible fish produce, including canned fish--billion rubles	0.3	1.3	101
Butter (from raw materials of state resources)--thousand tons	88.9	269	93
Whole milk product in milk equivalent (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons	2.2	8.3	102
Margarine products--thousand tons	127	493	104
Vegetable oil (from raw materials of state resources)--thousand tons	212	894	93
Mixed feed at state industrial enterprises--million tons	4.8	19.4	101
Clocks and watches--millions	6.0	22.9	102
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	66.8	262	104
Radio receivers--millions	0.7	2.9	101
Television sets--millions	0.7	2.7	106
Including color sets	0.2	0.9	119

Refrigerators--millions	0.5	2.0	101
Washing machines--millions	0.3	1.3	102
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	93.8	351	97
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	2.1	105

Commentary on the Report

Industry has completed the first 4 months of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The total volume of industrial production increased 3.1 percent compared with January-April last year. Average daily production increased 4.2 percent (in January-April this year there was one calendar year and one workday less than in January-April last year).

Labor productivity in industry increased 2.3 percent during this period, with this factor accounting for 77 percent of the increase in industrial output--and for the entire increase in output in sectors such as heavy and transport, chemical and petroleum, construction and road machine building, machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances, light industry and the fish industry.

The plan for the total volume of output was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries with the exception of the Ministry of Power Machine Building. Industrial output worth billions of rubles was sold above the plan, including a considerable quantity of fuel, mineral fertilizers and chemical plant-protection agents, instruments, automation and computer equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production, cultural, domestic and household goods, silk and linen fabrics, hosiery and knitted articles and foodstuffs.

In sectors of the fuel and energy complex the highest development rate is being maintained in the gas industry. Average daily gas output increased 8 percent compared with January-April last year, and 2.3 billion cubic meters of gas have been produced above the plan since the beginning of the year against 3 billion cubic meters according to the sector's socialist pledges for the whole of 1981. In the petroleum industry average daily production of oil and gas condensate increased 2 percent, and the plan set for this period and the additional target were fulfilled.

The country's chemical workers produced 67,000 tons of mineral fertilizers (calculated on a 100-percent nutrient basis) and more than 6,000 tons of toxic chemicals above the plan.

In heavy and transport machine building the production targets for metallurgical equipment and tunneling combines were overfulfilled. The volume of production in normative net output terms increased 3.1 percent, and labor productivity increased 3.2 percent. The entire increase in production in the sector was secured through labor productivity growth.

Production targets were overfulfilled as follows: For metal-cutting machine tools in machine tool building; for instruments and automation and computer equipment in instrument making; motor vehicles in motor vehicle building; tractors, agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production in agricultural machine building; in machine building for the light and food industry--technological equipment for these sectors. The targets for labor productivity growth and for output in the highest quality category were overfulfilled in all these sectors. The proportion of output in the highest quality category stood at 44.6 percent in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, 44.4 percent in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, 41.5 percent in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and 29.7 percent in the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

At the same time individual substantial shortcomings were revealed in the work of industry in January-April, and the attention of economic and party organs and all labor collectives must be concentrated on eliminating them.

In the coal industry, for example, while the plan was fulfilled, the additional target for coal production was not realized in full. The level of output per worker in the sector was lower than for the corresponding period last year, too. In ferrous metallurgy, while the 4-month plan for iron ore extraction, steel smelting and steel pipe production was fulfilled, the targets for manganese ore extraction and production of finished rolled metal were not fulfilled.

A substantial shortfall occurred in the development of power machine building. The sector failed to cope with the 4-month targets for the volume of production in normative net output terms, labor productivity growth and turbine production. The increase in labor productivity in the sector in normative net output terms stood at 1 percent against 3.8 percent in the annual plan and 4 percent in the pledges for the year. The increase in output through higher labor productivity stood at only 59 percent--considerably lower than in other machine-building ministries.

In the light and food industry output worth more than R1 billion has been produced and sold above the plan since the beginning of the year, including more than 4 million square meters of silk and linen fabrics, hosiery and knitted articles worth R34 million, chinaware worth R4 million, a considerable quantity of canned goods, confectionery products and marketable edible fish products, and other foodstuffs.

At the same time considerable reserves exist in sectors producing consumer goods. Capacities, in particular, for the production of cotton fabrics at the Serpukhov Krasnyy Tekstilshchik cotton combine and of knitted underwear at the Artemovskaya knitted underwear factory and at a number of other enterprises are being started up behind the normative schedules.

It is the important concern of every party organization and every labor collective to eliminate the existing shortcomings in work and make fuller use of production reserves in industry on the basis of effective socialist competition. It is necessary to disseminate more widely the patriotic initiatives of labor collectives in Moscow and Leningrad, Yaroslavskaya, Rostovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts, the Urals and the Kuzbass aimed at completing plans ahead of schedule, improving production efficiency and quality and saving metal and fuel and energy resources.

Analysis in TRUD

LD221049 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 May 81 p 1

[Economic review by V. Garmash, deputy administration chief, at the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Improve Work Quality!"]

[Text] The January-April overall output plan was fulfilled by 102 percent. Total industrial production increased by 3.1 percent. Average daily industrial output increased by 4.2 percent. Labor productivity in industry increased by 2.3 percent over the period.

So the first 4 months of the new 5-year plan are past. All union republics and industrial ministries, except the Ministry of Power Machine Building, fulfilled the January-April overall output plan. The national economy received above-plan industrial output worth R1 billion, including a considerable quantity of fuel, mineral fertilizers, instruments, automation facilities and computers, trucks, tractors, agricultural equipment and consumer goods.

Overall industrial production increased by 3.1 percent compared with January-April last year. Average daily output increased by 4.2 percent (in January-April this year there was one calendar and one working day less than in January-April last year.) The highest production development rates were achieved in the gas and chemical industry, in electrical engineering, machine tool building, instrument making, radio electronics, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and the medical industry and in the following union republics: Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Georgia and Armenia.

Labor productivity in industry increased by 2.3 percent and this factor accounted for 77 percent of the output increase. Increased labor productivity accounted for the entire increase in output in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry.

In fuel and energy sectors average daily electricity output increased by 3 percent, average daily gas extraction by 8 percent and extraction of oil and gas condensate by 2 percent. Since the beginning of the year 2.3 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted in excess of the plan. That is a lot. For, according to the sector's socialist pledges for the whole of 1981 above-plan extraction is to amount to 3 billion. The oil extraction plan and additional targets were fulfilled.

Average daily coal extraction was somewhat down from January-April last year. The Coal Industry Ministry was more than 3 million tons short of the plan and additional target. Metallurgical workers ensured above-plan extraction of iron ore and above-plan steel pipe production. At the same time, the target for manganese ore extraction and finished ferrous rolled metal output was not fulfilled. Average daily output of finished rolled metal products was at the level of January-April last year but average daily manganese ore extraction fell considerably. Coking coal extraction is growing. But there is a lag in the development of coke production. This imbalance is fraught with serious consequences. Therefore, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Planning and Economic organs must take urgent measures to bring the laggard sections up to scratch.

The chemical and petrochemical sector produced 67,000 tons of mineral fertilizers and more than 6,000 tons of chemical plant protection agents in excess of the plan. Targets for the production of synthetic rubber, soda ash, (sulfonol) and motor vehicle tires have been overfulfilled. The average daily output of synthetic resins and plastics increased by 11 percent, sulfuric acid by 4 percent and chemical fibers by 3 percent. However, the 4-month targets for the output of these types of products were not fulfilled. There is a considerable lag in the development of sulfuric acid production at associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and of resins and plastics at enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry.

Machine building labor collectives are increasing the production of new highly productive types of machinery and equipment. Targets for the production of metallurgical equipment and tunneling combines were overfulfilled in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, metal-cutting lathes in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, instruments, automation equipment and computers in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, tractors and agricultural machinery in the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, machinery for livestock raising and fodder production in the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production, motor vehicles in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and technological equipment for the light and food industry in the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

High rates of increase in labor productivity are ensured in the electrical engineering industry, instrument making, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and machine building for the light and food industry. Some 47.7 percent of all output in the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry is in the top quality category; 44.7 percent in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; and 35.2 percent in the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production.

Power machine building labor collectives are very behindhand with the fulfillment of their plan. Both in the first quarter and according to the results for January-April the sector failed to cope with targets for normative net output, improvement of labor productivity and turbine production. The production increase due to improved labor productivity was 59 percent for the sector compared with 77-100 percent for the other machine building ministries.

The development of some production units in the other machine building ministries is also lagging behind--they failed to fulfill the 4-month program for output of diesel locomotives and freight cars, AC electric motors, flax-harvesting combines, refrigerators and color television sets.

Output of sawn lumber fell compared with January-April last year. This inhibited the work of a number of production units, above all the pulp and paper industry. Output of letterpress paper was 12 percent short of the plan, punch card 10 percent short and writing and notebook paper 8 percent. The increase in labor productivity at enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry was 3.3 percent in January-April, but the increase is not enough to fulfill the annual plan (4.2 percent) and the adopted pledges (4.5 percent). In order to catch up, the labor productivity increase in the sector must rise from 3.3 to 5.1 percent in the May-December period.

In the light and food industry and in the production of cultural, consumer and household goods above-plan output and sale of products amounted to approximately R1 billion. Above-plan output was achieved in the case of silk and linen fabrics, hosiery and knitted articles, china, earthenware and majolica, canned food, confectionery, edible fish products and other consumer goods.

At the same time, there are substantial shortcomings in the development of these sectors. Month after month production plans for cotton and woolen fabrics, leather footwear and a number of children's and consumer goods remain unfilfilled. In the first quarter of the year more than 7 million running meters of cotton, wool and silk fabrics and 1.2 million pairs of leather fashion footwear were rejected or downgraded. During this period complaints were received about thousands of radio sets, tape recorders and television sets, 19,300 refrigerators and 5,000 washing machines.

It is high time that the relevant ministries and the State Committee for Standards take immediate measures to improve the quality of consumer goods, increase economic sanctions in respect of slipshod workmanship and be stricter about certifying products as belonging to the top-quality category. This is in line with the 26th CPSU Congress decision: "Regard the increasing of production and improvement of quality of consumer goods as a priority task for all industrial sectors and all enterprises and organizations and an object of special concern for all party, Soviet and economic organs and trade unions."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21-24 MAY

LD230412/LD250330 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-24 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 May

The Latvian republic today completed mass spring sowing. Grain, sugar beet and fodder root crops have been sown in full. In the eastern rayons the sowing of flax is coming to an end. The first results of the spring fieldwork have been summed up. It took place in a good agrotechnical timescale but one which (?included) both snowfalls and a 25-degree [centigrade] heat wave. The machinery worked well in the majority of rayons. (1330 GMT)

22 May

Farms in Kazakhstan completed sowing of spring crops on 15 million out of a total of 28 million hectares. Semipalatinskaya Oblast machine operators are completing sowing of grain crops. Tadzhik farmers are also completing sowing of spring crops today. Ukrainian farms have completed sowing of buckwheat. Tulkskaya Oblast machine operators are completing work on sugar beet plantations. Work in Kurganskaya Oblast has been slowed down because of frequent rain and snow and sharp frosts. (0400 GMT)

In Chuvashskaya ASSR sowing is coming to a close. Sowing of buckwheat and millet is coming to a close in Kurskaya Oblast. These crops occupy about 100,000 hectares. In Altayskiy Kray to date 2 million hectares have been sown; this is almost half the area for grain. Maize is also being sown there. (1100 GMT)

The sowing of spring crops has been completed in all parts of Tadzhikistan, except in the high mountain regions. More cotton has been sown than was planned. (1750 GMT)

Due to careful preparations and earlier arrival of warmer weather, sowing is almost 2 weeks ahead of traditional schedules in Sakhalin. Half of the potato acreage has already been planted. Planting of vegetables and perennial and annual grasses is proceeding faster than last year. In Permskaya Oblast sowing is proceeding despite difficult weather conditions. The oblast's farmers have now sown spring crops on 408,000 hectares, a third of the total acreage to be sown. (1904 GMT)

23 May

Sowing of wheat has been completed in Omskaya Oblast's northern rayons. The second stage of cotton plants cultivation is in progress in Tadzhikistan. (0400 GMT)

Sowing is now in progress on the second million hectares in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Sowing of early grain crops and sugar beet have been completed in Mordovskaya ASSR. Half the potato area has also been sown. The main work now is in the corn and groat fields. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops has been completed within the optimum agrotechnical period in Saratovskaya Oblast. Together with the seeds, in many areas the rows were dressed with mineral fertilizers. This will make it possible to grow strong and hard wheat varieties on over 1 million hectares this year. In Orenburgskaya Oblast's grainfields sowing of spring crops is continuing on the fourth million hectares. In the oblast's southern zone sowing of late crops is in progress: millet, sunflower and corn. (1300 GMT)

24 May

The last sowing machines have departed from the grainfields of Ryazanskaya Oblast. Spring wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, and millet have been sown on 850,000 hectares.

Farmers in Kazakhstan's Tselinogradskaya Oblast have sown wheat on nearly 1.5 million hectares. A total of over 3 million hectares has to be sown to spring crops this year. (0400 GMT)

Wheat has been sown on half a million hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. (0600 GMT)

Sowing is proceeding swiftly on Altayskiy Kray cornfields. A third of a million hectares are being sown daily. The sowing campaign has shifted from the foothills to the Kulunda and Rubtsovsk Steppe. (0800 GMT)

Sowing has reached the northernmost fields of the Non-Chernozem Zone in the Kola Peninsula. (1750 GMT)

Sowing of wheat has been completed in Irkutskaya Oblast. Spring crops have been sown on 700,000 hectares, two thirds of the oblast's area under crops. Corn sowing has begun in Primorskiy Kray. More than 1,000,000 hectares have been given over to the crop. The sowing of soya beans has also begun. (1904 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has been completed in Tuvinskaya ASSR. (2005 GMT)

COMMENTATOR REFUTES ALLEGED INSUFFICIENCY OF FOOD

LD242114 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 24 May 81

["Nikolay Borin in: "Commentator Answers Listeners' Questions" program]

[Text] (Peter Moore) in Dublin, Northern [as heard] Ireland, would like me to comment on some statements by a BBC correspondent he cannot understand. Mr (Moore) writes: the themes for the two programs which I have seen concern food and democracy in the Soviet Union. The BBC correspondent claimed that the collective farms were not capable of fully satisfying the food requirements and that private plots supplied 30 percent of the food needs in the Soviet Union. Would you clarify this?

The undercurrent of these statements is clear. The cooperative farms in the Soviet Union fail to cope with their task and so private plots are increasing in importance. That is, socialism is forced to retreat in agriculture, giving place to capitalist relations.

But let's take a look at what such a private plot is really all about and whether it is possible to regard it as an element of capitalism. It follows from the BBC correspondent's statement that private plots began to appear in the Soviet Union recently and only because of the need to help the cooperative farms, allegedly in a tight corner. Actually, personal plots of land have existed in the Soviet Union all along, ever since the first years of Soviet Government and they have nothing to do with capitalism.

Such personal plots for auxiliary farming operations are really small plots of land along with cattle, poultry and so on, which the Soviet cooperative farmers and their families tend in their free time, before or after work in the cooperative. In fact, not only cooperative farmers but many other rural residents have such plots. What the plots yield goes to meet the needs of the family concerned and if there is a surplus it is sold at market places in town and cities. No hired labor is used on these personal plots. But these plots have no special importance in the output of wheat and other grains or, say, cotton--though they are rather effective in the production of some vegetables, fruit, as well as meat and poultry. For this reason, the government helps the rural residents with fodder, fertilizer and some implements for these plots and the assistance will be expanded.

As for cooperative or collective farms, they certainly account for the bulk of food output here. And why not the entire output, you may ask. Why is it necessary to combine cooperative farming with personal farming? Why did the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party earlier this year speak about a food problem?

My answer is this: I would not argue with the BBC correspondents that Soviet agriculture faces a whole number of unsolved and acute problems in its development. Indeed, along with obvious achievements there are quite a few difficulties. For one, in the production of grain and in animal husbandry. These difficulties are still obvious despite a fine performance here in the output of a whole number of crops in recent years.

The state of affairs in agriculture here is largely determined by the fact that the nation has to develop its agriculture in complex natural and climatic conditions--more complex than those in any advanced Western country. Even the northern countries such as Canada, Sweden and some others have a much better climate than the Soviet Union. The point is that even fertile areas here lie in the zone of so-called risky farming. Now take the United States: Only one-tenth of the arable land there lies in regions with a mean annual temperature below plus 5 degrees Centigrade. In the Soviet Union more than one-half of the arable land lies in such regions. In the United States, only one-tenth of the arable land lies in the arid zones with an annual rainfall of less than 40 centimeters. In the Soviet Union the ratio is one-half. Three years with bad weather out of the past 5 reduced the expected annual harvest by 7 percent.

How does that affect the Soviet people? Are they starving? According to data of the United Nations commission, per capita food supply in the Soviet Union grows in the past 10 years much higher than the average rise for all of the world's countries. The United Nations commission also gives figures of per capita food consumption in calories per day. For the years' indices the Soviet Union is ahead of the West European countries by 3 percent, and of the general world level by 40 percent.

And now a current tongue-in-cheek joke in this country: Those are the two main problems for Soviet housewives--how to get foodstuffs and how to lose weight.

Now concerning another point made by the BBC correspondent as you, Mr (Moor), quote him. He stated that the Soviet Union buying grain from the Western nations enabled the capitalist countries to twist the arm of the Soviet Union in a certain way. You may know that some time ago the United States administration lifted its embargo on grain deliveries to the USSR, because the embargo had proved pointless and because it was damaging the interests of American farmers--which could only be expected. Much is being said and written in the West about Soviet grain purchases on foreign markets, first of all in the United States, and an assurance is made that the role of these purchases is enormous. That is not true. Between 1976 and 78 Soviet imports of American grain, mostly fodder grain, were less than 5 percent of all the grain gathered in the Soviet Union during the 3 years. What is more, during the same 3 years, the Soviet Union annually sold several million tons of food grain abroad.

So naturally, the hopes of certain quarters in the West that the food situation in the Soviet Union would worsen with the American embargo could not come true.

RSFSR CSA REPORT NOTES FIELDWORK PROGRESS

LD211730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Spring crops have been sown on 48.5 million hectares in fields of the RSFSR. According to Central Statistical Administration data, the work tempo in recent weeks has increased considerably. It is only in the Urals that the bad weather is continuing. Cultivators in Kazakhstan have now sown 30 million hectares with spring crops. Large oblasts such as Uralskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts have completed this work. Sowing in the virgin land oblasts of the republic is continuing.

SOYUZ-40 SPACECRAFT SUCCESSFULLY RETURNS TO EARTH

LD221554 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 May, TASS--The international crew consisting of Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Leonid Popov and Researcher-Cosmonaut, citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania Dumitriy Prunariu returned to earth today at 17 hours 58 minutes Moscow time on completing the program of joint studies and experiments on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-40. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are continuing their work on board the station Salyut-6.

The descent module of the Soyuz-40 space ship landed in the planned area of the territory of the Soviet Union 225 kilometres south east of the town of Dzhezkazgan. Popov and Prunariu are feeling well after landing.

During their seven-day flight on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-40 the international crew fully carried out the planned program of studies and experiments prepared by Soviet and Romanian scientists and specialists. The cosmonauts photographed individual parts of the land surface and the world ocean. Methods of obtaining monocrystals of a set profile in conditions of orbital flight were tried out during technological experiments. New data was obtained on the composition of cosmic radiation in near-terrestrial space and on the influence of space environment on promising structural materials. A number of medico-biological studies and experiments were performed.

The joint space flight by the Soviet-Romanian crew has patently demonstrated the further strengthening of friendship and expansion of scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ROMANIA'S URSU INTERVIEWED ON SPACE RESEARCH

LD221403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent S. Petukhov interview with I. Ursu, first deputy chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology: "Lofty Goals of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] [Question] What have Romanian scientists done in preparing the [Soyuz-40] joint space flight?

[Answer] Space research is an important factor of scientific and technical progress in general and great attention was paid to it in the documents of the 12th RCP Congress. On their basis the National Council for Science and Technology first of all mounted an investigation into possibilities for the practical application of space technology in the national economy and is involving our country's scientists in efforts which are being made on the international plane to expand our knowledge of the universe, to study in depth the biosphere and the earth's crust and to study space in depth. This is producing good results. For instance, for over 10 years now Romanian specialists have been using data from meterological satellites in compiling weather forecasts, and our geological science--also with the aid of satellites--has obtained a number of promising results in its own sphere.

Considering the importance of the solution of these tasks, the Socialist Republic of Romania accepted the Soviet Union's proposal to set up cooperation in the sphere of the study of space and its use for peaceful purposes, taking into account the scientific and technical potential and interests of different countries. From the very start of cooperation under the Intercosmos program Romania's scientific research institutes have taken an active part in preparing experiments and creating apparatus for satellites and high-altitude geophysical rockets designed to study space and the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

In particular, magnetometers, spectrometers, appliances for calibrating spectrometers during satellite flight and for detecting penetrating radiation have secured valuable data on the chemical composition of the upper layers of the atmosphere, the interaction between cosmic radiation and nuclear matter, changes in the earth's magnetic field, elementary particle physics and so forth. Romanian specialists have made an important contribution by taking part in medical experiments on biosatellites [biosputniki] launched under the Soviet national program.

For the current joint Soviet-Romanian space flight our researchers planned and produced a series of original apparatuses and proposed new scientific and technical experiments. Thus, the Astro program involves the use of apparatus created by our specialists which meets the highest requirements of world standards and is characterized by a high degree of miniaturization and economical energy expenditure. In another experiment, relating to physical chemistry, it is planned to use for the first time in the practice of space flight the capillary attraction effect to obtain monocrystals. Experiments in the sphere of medicine and biology are aimed at obtaining new data on the human organism's mechanism for adopting to space flight conditions. All this work fittingly crowns Romanian and Soviet specialists' efforts aimed at developing space and using it for peaceful purposes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6--SOYUZ T-4 MISSION

Final Experiments Done

LD231125 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Mission Control Center, 23 May, TASS--Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh have been working in space for 73 days. In accordance with the planned programme of the flight, the crew are finalising research and experiments on board the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4. The experiment "Struktura" is being conducted today on the technological escalation "Pion" under the programme of the space study of materials. Its purpose is to research into the processes of heat exchange and mass transfer in growing crystals out of aqueous solutions. Radio talks with specialists of various branches of the economy on whose assignments the crew make observations and photograph the earth's surface within the framework of the natural resources research and environmental protection programs have been planned.

In the course of the day the cosmonauts are to do physical exercises on bicycle ergometre and the running track and are to hold training sessions with the use of the vacuum suit "Chibis". Time is allotted for the crew's rest. According to reports from orbit and telemetry data, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station and the Soyuz T-4 spaceship are functioning normally. The state of Vladimir Kovalenok's and Viktor Savinykh's health is good and they feel well.

Preparing for Descent

LD250943 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS--The orbital flight of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh is drawing to an end. They have fully carried out their programme for research and experiments aboard the scientific station Salyut-6 and will return to earth tomorrow.

Under their plan for preparing the ship Soyuz T-4 for descent from orbit, the cosmonauts are checking on its life-support and flight control systems and testing the switch of its propulsion unit. They take flight documents, cassettes with used photo film, inserts with biological objects and other materials of their experiments to the descent craft of the transport ship and stow the spent equipment in the living compartment. The cosmonauts are also carrying today operations to mothball the station and practise in wearing "Chibis" vacuum suits. According to medical control data, the health of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh is in good condition. The flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 is proceeding normally.